The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 25, 1872.

The New York press has been pursuing Vanderbilt so relentlessly of late, with regard to his railroads within the city limits, and the number of fatal accidents which have been caused in operating them, that the venerable Commodore has, it is said, consented at last to sink his tracks eight feet or more below the street-level. What the owners of property along the avenue desire is a tunnel 15 feet in depth, of which they are willing to pay half the cost.

The leading produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, and prices on grain were weak. Mess pork was quiet at an advance of 10c per brl, closing at $11.70 cash; $11.70@11.75 seller April; and $11.90 seller May. Lard was firm and 5c higher, closing $8.40 cash; $8.45 seller April; and $8.55 seller May. Highwines were quiet and firmer at 84 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet but firm. Wheat was moderately active, but weak, at 1c decline, closing tame at $1.21 1-2@1.21 3-4 cash for No. 2 spring; $1.21 7-8@1.22 for seller April; and $1.27 1-8@1.27 1-4 for seller May. Corn was also rather active and weak at 1-2c decline, closing at 37 5-8@37 3-4 cash 37 7-8@38c seller April; and 42@42 1-8c seller May. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 30 7-8c cash; 31@31 1-8c seller April, and 34 1-2@34 3-4c seller May. Rye was weak and 3@4c lower, at 67@68c for No. 2 cash or seller April. Barley was dull at 1-2@1c decline, closing at 50c for No. 2. Live hogs were firm and unchanged, sales being effected at $4.25@4.60. Cattle and sheep were in active request, and the market was strong at former rates.

We are favored, from day to day, with succeeding versions of Earl Granville's reply to Secretary Fish's last note about the Alabama claims. The reader pays his penny and will take his choice of the lot. This morning, for the price of one copy of THE TRIBUNE, we give him two somewhat contradictory rumors. Of these, the one emanating from the London *Observer* ought to be received as tolerably authentic, in view of the understood relation of organship which the *Observer* bears to the Gladstone Administration. It is to be borne in mind that any epitome of this correspondence furnished to the British press or Parliament will be colored differently from an epitome of the same furnished to the American public. Of one thing we can rest tolerably well-assured: that there will be no war between the two nations, growing out of this affair. The Governments of the two countries know well enough that the people of neither desire war, and, therefore, they will do all they can to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the existing difficulties. If the people were disposed for war, however, there has been material enough in the present difficulty to have manufactured half-a-dozen war issues out of since the American case was forwarded to Geneva.

The House Committee on Elections made a report, a few days since, through its Chairman, Mr. McCrary, which shows in what a frivolous and futile manner contests of elections to Congress are often—indeed, we might say usually—carried on. This was the case of Norris against Handley, for the seat for the Third District of Alabama. Mr. Handley, the sitting member, was returned by the Board of Canvassers with 3,142 majority. Mr. Norris, the contestant, having this number of votes to worry out, by one means or another, set about doing it by means which seemed to him amply adequate, according to the rules of judgment and action which prevail among Southern politicians—that is, he brought up a goodly number of active politicians to swear that, in their opinion, 3,142 or more electors were deterred from voting for Mr. Norris by the intimidations practiced by the friends of Handley, or, at least, that the number of those, added to the illegal votes cast for Handley, would aggregate as many as 3,142. The work of swearing to this large total was very vaguely divided up among the different witnesses, no one of whom knew with any exactness how many intimidations he had to swear to. Nobody who had actually been intimidated, or otherwise deterred from voting for Mr. Norris, was produced before the Committee; and, to offset the random statements of that gentleman's friends, Mr. Handley had witnesses to swear that there was no intimidation, and that there was much illegal voting and fraudulent counting done on Norris' behalf. The Committee do not seem inclined to believe the stories of intimidation; and one circumstance which makes them skeptical is that the total vote cast was 88 per cent of all the adult male population—a percentage much larger than the average (the Chicago District for instance was only 55 per cent at the same election)—a fact which precludes the idea of any general abstention of Republicans by reason of intimidation. The action of the Committee, recommending the retention of Mr. Handley, will probably be approved by the House; though, we regret to say, the course of that body, in regard to contests like this, has not always been dictated by simple justice.

There is no perceptible lull in the investigating business. Of the Washington Committees, that entrusted with investigating the New Orleans political difficulties must be about ready to report, while the New York Custom House affair is in a much more backward stage, the taking of testimony being not yet concluded. The two Arms-Sale Investigating Committees have got their testimony all in, or nearly so, while that appointed for Secretary Robeson's case has just organized for business, and will hear the chief complainant, Dana, to-day and onward. Robeson is a popular sort of man, and the sentiment of Washington *habitues* was generally in his favor when the adverse stories first began to be circulated; but it is worthy of note, as concerns his case, that the Committee of Congress to whom was referred the resolution for an investigation, found enough circumstances to drive them to the conclusion that there was at least a very perceptible color for the accusations which were made. Robeson has determined, for appearance's sake, to forego the privilege of counsel before the Committee.

At New York, in addition to the legal inquest that is going on in various courts and at various intervals, over the corpse of Tammany, there were, on Saturday, three or four Legislative investigations proceeding—one of them being that from the Pennsylvania Legislature, sent out to look up the Evans steal, and find out if possible, who got the $209,000 which Governor Geary acknowledges Evans to have received for collecting Pennsylvania war claims from that very lame duck, the United States Government. Evans himself appeared before this Committee (which came to New York to hear him), and explained that he paid out $32,000 of it to three Washington "strikers," on account of their superior facilities for getting at the Departments; certain other small sums to smaller local politicians, and the rest went into speculations and to defray "debts of honor," which would probably have gone forever unsatisfied had not Governor Geary found this nice little job for the honorable Evans.

The funniest result of all these investigations, however, is that which the Judicial Corruption Committee seem to be evolving, especially in Barnard's case, viz: that Barnard is a perfect Daniel for uprightness and acumen. No other Judge but Barnard, it is said, would have had the courage to enjoin the Tammany rascals, and no other but one determined to scotch corruption and knavery wherever he should find them, would have pursued the intriguers of the Erie and Union Pacific in the relentless way, etc., etc. Judge Ingraham, for one of his coadjutors, has vouched for Barnard's good character, though nobody has yet appeared to vouch for Ingraham. It is presumed, however, that Barnard will attend to this himself, whenever needed.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The lower House of the Legislature yesterday adopted a clause of impeachment against Judge Philander Lucas, of the Fifth Judicial District. The charges are wilful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct, abuse of judicial authority, etc.

WASHINGTON.

Representative McCrary, of Iowa, on Civil Service Reform.

Senator Scott Pennsylvania's Choice for Vice President.

Proposed Action by the Senate on the House Tea and Coffee Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Among the speeches in the House yesterday was a good one by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, upon Civil Service Reform, in support of his proposed constitutional amendment giving the people the power to elect postmasters and other minor Federal officials. Mr. McCrary has no faith in the present Civil Service Reform experiment nor in competitive examinations, though he does not blame the President or Civil Service Commission. The fault, he thinks, is in inadequate legislation.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Contrary to the common opinion, there is reason to believe that Admiral Polo, prior to his unexpected appointment as Minister to this country, manifested an intelligent and most earnest appreciation of our country and its institutions. His warmth of expression in these respects is something more than the accustomed form of politeness. There is reason for the belief that he comes to Washington with the same views and sentiments toward the people and Government of the United States which he entertained while commander on a distant naval station. Perhaps it is fair to presume that his known views in the respect indicated had some influence with the Cabinet of Madrid in his appointment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The operations of the Department of Justice are seriously impeded and seem likely soon to stop altogether, unless the Senate concurs in the House Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,000,000 for the expenses of the Department during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The Courts in many of the Southern and Western Districts have already suspended in consequence of the entire lack of funds, and, although the necessity of action has been repeatedly urged upon the Senate, nothing is done. The last dollar of last year's appropriations was some time since exhausted, and for the quarterly instalment of the judicial and other salaries, which soon falls due, no means of payment are now visible.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Robeson has decided not to have counsel during his investigation, which begins to-morrow evening, but to allow matters to take their own course, not doubting that he will be able to refute all charges against his administration. Among the witnesses whom Mr. Dana has requested summoned are Assistant Secretary Fox, ex-Comptroller Broadhead, Chief Engineer King, Chief Naval Constructor Lenthal, Wm. H. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and other bureau officials of the Department.

The Pennsylvania Association of this city last night elected delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, and instructed them to vote for President Grant and Senator John Scott for candidates for President and Vice President.

THE TARIFF.

The vote of the Senate, on Friday, removing the duty on tea and coffee, is understood to indicate that it will, at an early day, take up the House Free Tea and Coffee bill and pass it, with Sherman's amendment, that it shall not take effect until July 1st, and return it to the House. The Ways and Means Committee will not put tea and coffee on the free list in their tariff bill, which they will report this week, but the action of Congress establishes the fact that no duty will be collected on these articles, and that the revenue must come from other sources. This will probably compel an extensive revision of the bill of the Ways and Means Committee, and will prevent any reduction of the duty on iron and steel, and there is even talk of re-enacting the income tax.

TOBACCO.

Representative Platt, of Virginia, will endeavor to pass to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, a bill making the tax on tobacco uniform 15 cents.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The small-pox decreasing.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMITTEE

have only four or five witnesses remaining to be examined. It is probable they will not call witnesses on the St. Domingo subject. General Babcock is the only witness who has thus far been examined, and he knew of no corrupt influences having been used to promote annexation.

ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have nearly concluded their examination of the sales of arms.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

But little interest is now expressed among public men, relative to the Alabama claims. Some of those who were strong friends of the treaty, now say they are indifferent as to whether or not its provisions are carried into effect. There seems to be no disposition in any quarter to yield to the British view of the question.

ILLINOIS.

Fatal Shooting Affray in Springfield—The Mann Homicide at Chatham.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 24.—Last night at half-past 11 a young man by the name of Henry Stoy, whose parents live in La Salle, was shot and instantly killed by a man by the name of Edward Duffy. It seems that Stoy and Duffy, while in a saloon on Monroe street, last night, got into a good-natured scuffle, in which Duffy was thrown rather violently, which seemed to irritate him to a great degree, and he pulled out a revolver, and after a few words with Stoy, fired upon and instantly killed him. He then turned to the proprietor of the saloon, Edwin Slater, and fired upon him, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Not content with what he had done, Duffy again aimed his revolver at Slater, who cried "For God's sake don't shoot again! I am already crippled!" Duffy said, very coolly, "All right; I won't," and put his revolver in his pocket, walked up to the dead body of young Stoy, straightened it out, and then left the saloon apparently as cool as though he had killed a dog. The police were immediately notified, but up to to-night no trace of the murderer has been obtained. Both Stoy and Duffy were firemen employed upon the Toledo & Wabash Railroad. Young Stoy bore an excellent reputation, while Duffy was known as a rather rough customer. The body of Stoy will be sent home to-night.

James Mann, who shot Neal Lewis, at Chatham, a few days ago, has been arrested at Jacksonville, and will be brought here to-night and lodged in our county jail. It is expected that Mann will not live.

Elevator Scheme in Peoria—Proposition to Build an Opera House.—Political.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Illinois, March 24.—Articles of Association of the Peoria Elevator Company were filed in the Recorder's Offices yesterday. Capital Stock, $10,000, in $1,000 shares $100 each. The stock is all taken by leading grain men here. The building will be commenced at once. This elevator, when completed, will have a capacity of 800,000 bushels, the largest in Central Illinois.

Another project is on foot by prominent citizens, for the erection of another elevator with a large capacity. The increasing grain trade demand these additional accommodations.

A large meeting of citizens was held on 'Change yesterday, to secure a railroad from Peoria to Fort Madison, Iowa, and a large number of delegates appointed to attend the Fairview convention.

A scheme is on foot here to build an immense opera house, but with what prospect of success cannot be ascertained.

A call for a meeting of those interested in the labor reform movement is out for to-morrow night, and an attempt will be made to organize disaffected Grant men.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Falling barometer will extend during to-night and on Monday from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic, with increasing easterly and southeasterly winds and rising temperature. The area of rain will extend over the Southern States, and cloudy weather with rain and snow from thence to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes during the night, and over the Middle States very generally as rain on Monday. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and clouding weather will extend eastward over the Mississippi Valley during to-night, and probably over the Upper Lake region, Ohio Valley, and Gulf States on Monday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf.

Brief Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Japanese visited several Catholic Churches to-day. Monday will be occupied in visiting the Mint.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 24.—Philo Clark shot and instantly killed his sister, Mrs. Ellen Turner, at Otis, Friday evening, while pointing a gun at her in sport. Her little girl had her arms around the mother's neck, and was so seriously injured that her arm had to be amputated.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The *Gazette* has been sold to Wm. H. Welsh, late proprietor of the Philadelphia *Age*, and Henry Taylor and Wm. H. Carpenter, of Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Arrests of parties charged with Ku-Kluxism have still been going on the past week in Union and Chester Counties.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Massachusetts Labor Reform State Committee repudiate the protest of the Eight Hour League against the Columbus platform, and agree to sustain the doings of that Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Jas. Cuddy, for over forty years a prominent iron manufacturer of this city, died to-day.

RANGOON, March 24.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season occurred last night. The roads are very badly blocked.

A fire in Portland last night destroyed Berry's Block, corner Main and Lime Rock streets and the adjoining brick block, including the Lime Rock Bank, Express Office, Western Union Telegraph Office, and several other offices and stores. Loss not stated.

BOSTON, March 24.—The *Advertiser* will state to-morrow, upon authority, that there is no truth in the rumors of the compromise of the prosecution of William F. Weld & Co.

NEW YORK.

Progress Made on the Bridge Across the East River.

Tammany and Apollo Hall Candidates for the Mayoralty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Roebling denies that the Brooklyn tower of the suspension bridge over the East River has settled out of line, and states that the tower has settled one sixteenth inch evenly all round, which is less than the engineers expected. The excavation for the New York tower is seventy feet deep, and but ten feet more is needed. The men in the caisson work with two hundred per cent more than the normal atmospheric pressure, but the casualties are very few. Every man is rigorously examined before going below, and on coming up is immediately furnished with hot coffee and a warm bunk to rest in.

THE MURDERER VOGT.

Cable despatches from Belgium render it probable that startling disclosures will soon be made in the case of Vogt, the alleged murderer of Count Blanco. Vogt's real name is suspected to be Carl Stupp, and the woman passing for his wife is thought to have been a mistress of the murdered man. Both Stupp and the Count's mistress disappeared from Belgium shortly after the murder. The heirs of the Count are now on their way across the Atlantic to identify Vogt.

VANDERBILT'S JUGGERNAUT.

Commodore Vanderbilt has told the Railroad Reform Committee, who went to Albany to compel him to sink the tracks of his Juggernaut north of Forty-second street, that he intends to make an underground entrance, but does not want to be abused by the press. It has cost the press only about three months' severe labor to bring the Commodore to this frame of mind. His plan now is to make an open cut through the street eight feet deep, but property-holders along the line insist on a covered tunnel fifteen feet deep, the cost to be divided between the railroad and themselves.

THE EVANS CASE.

The Committee of Four from the Pennsylvania Legislature, has arrived here to take testimony of G. W. Evans, who secured $300,000 commission in procuring from the Government settlement of Pennsylvania war claims. Evans is ill at the New York Hotel, but an examination was began in his apartments last evening. He testifies that none of his commissions were divided among State officials, and that he spent the money, chiefly, in paying old claims held against him and in speculating. He swears that he paid D. C. Forney, formerly of the Washington *Chronicle*, $6,000; D. P. Brow, resident State Agent at Washington, $20,000; $2,500 to Robert Dunglison, editor of the Harrisburg *State Guard*, and $6,000 to Dr. Truble, of Washington, for assisting in the preparation of vouchers. The Committee considers the testimony completely exculpates Governor Geary, and all other officials who have been under a cloud in this matter.

THE GREELEY STATUE FUND

now amounts to $16,500. Designs for the proposed statue are to be invited from all sculptors who wish to compete, and a committee of three will be appointed to make the selection.

PAULINE MARKHAM.

Miss Pauline Markham's friends are out in cards denying totally the truth of the recent sketch in the Philadelphia *Press* representing her to be a most pitiable wreck in person and fortune. Miss Markham's champions state that she was never in better health, having recovered from her recent attack of pneumonia, and as for means, her diamonds alone would support her for the next ten years.

[To the Associated Press.]

THAT HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A despatch from Wilmington, N. C., gives a rumor that the Lowery gang have shot the captured *Herald* correspondent.

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Counsellor Strahan testified, yesterday, before the Judiciary Committee, that after the papers were drawn up in the celebrated injunction suit against Tammany, he and his assistants decided that if any man had the boldness to act judicially in the matter it was Barnard. Judge Barnard, on being applied to, accordingly granted the injunction, causing the present Judge Barrett to remark that it was something he would not dare do were he Judge. This injunction entirely stopped the city government, and broke up the ring. No modification was made to this injunction, except upon the recommendation of Comptroller Green. Judge Barnard gave valuable aid to counsel, and made the injunction still stronger.

Jay Gould testified that he never paid any money to Judge Barnard.

J. C. Bushnell, of the Union Pacific Railway, testified that the late Fisk told him that he, Fisk, never received one cent of the $50,000 paid by the Union Pacific Company to ex-Judge Fullerton. It will be remembered that Fullerton testified the other day that he paid this money to Fisk. The Committee are now anxious to know where this money went to.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

No testimony of interest was adduced before the Committee examining the County Clerk's office. Some lawyers said they had no knowledge of abuse. The County Clerk, in his testimony, stated that the net profits of the office were not more than $25,000.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND MURDER.

The boy Dunn, who recently stabbed his keeper, in the House of Refuge, has been found guilty by the Coroner's jury. Dunn has been committed for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA INVESTIGATION.

The Legislative Committee from Harrisburg visited this city yesterday, and took testimony of the late Agent, Evans, concerning the war claim funds. The ex-Agent, who is stopping at one of the hotels, underwent a two-hour catechising in the presence of counsel. The substance of his testimony was that not a single officer of the State received a cent of the money. The great bulk of what he received during the four years of his agency was spent in liquidating old claims against him, and which he considered debts of honor, speculating, and in clerk hire. Of the money received as commissions, he paid $6,000 to D. C. Forney, of the Washington *Chronicle*; $20,000 to S. P. Brown, a State Agent, resident at Washington; $2,500 to the editor of the Harrisburg *State Guard*; $6,000 to Dr. Trumble, of Washington, for aid in referring vouchers. Witness was in doubt whether he drafted the resolution creating his office.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

A lawyer testified yesterday before the sub-judiciary committee that there were instances known to him of overcharges in the Register's office. A slight altercation of words here ensued between the witness and the Chairman of the Committee, the former insisting that no consideration was given to his evidence.

TAMMANY.

The adherents of Tammany are busy reorganizing that institution. The more prominent leaders say that the men who have injured Tammany will have no part or place in the new organization; that it will be controlled by respectable men only, elected by the people at the primaries shortly to be held. A compromise is likely to be effected between the Apollo Hall Democracy and Tammany in reference to the election to take place under the new charter. There are already a number of candidates for the Mayoralty. The Tammany Chiefs present among others the names of John Kelly, ex-Sheriff; County Clerk Loew, W. T. Havemeyer, Comptroller Green. Apollo Hall presents a long list, the most prominent of whom are Senator O'Brien, Samuel G. Courtney, ex-United States District Attorney, and W. H. Wickham.

PAY WITHHELD.

The Board of Audit decided yesterday not to pay the salaries of Clerks and assistants of the old Common Council until pronounced legal by the counsel.

SUIT COMPROMISED.

The *Times* says it is rumored that the prosecution of Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New York, for alleged frauds on the revenue, has been compromised by the payment of $500,000.

DECORATION DAY.

Commanders of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have commenced arrangements for the decoration of the graves of the Union dead May 30.

The Board of Fire Underwriters were appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of a general uniform tariff, and to frame a scale of premiums.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Three prisoners escaped from Blackwells Island on Friday. One of them was recaptured.

WHISKY SUITS IN PROSPECT.

The United States Grand Jury is said to be preparing to indict a large number of whisky men for violations of the revenue laws.

A juror in Hall's trial publicly denies that there has been any conclusion among jurors to acquit Hall as has been stated.

FOREIGN.

Alexis Intercedes in Behalf of the Imprisoned Havana Students.

English and American Speculations Concerning Granville's Last Note.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Observer* says the second note of Earl Granville in regard to the Alabama claims is most friendly and conciliatory in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of claims for indirect damages to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. The *Observer* describes the despatch as very lengthy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is expected that he will propose a reduction of 2 per cent on the income tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Earl Granville's reply to Secretary Fish's note respecting the American case before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, is expected to arrive in about ten days. From the instructions which have already been received concerning the communication, it is known to be very long, and, on the whole, conclusive to the extent that it settles nothing, nor reaches any final determination. It is believed that it leaves the door still open for an amicable arrangement of the points in dispute, and indicates a method for the full and satisfactory execution of the treaty. It is also understood that the reply is not correctly represented by any summary of its contents which has been published, based upon the reports in the English papers and Parliament.

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen departed, this morning, for Berlin, by way of Paris. A despatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, on which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Queen will politely decline to meet Thiers, and continue her journey to Berlin as privately as possible.

A meeting was called in Cork, last night, to denounce the International Society. The proceedings were disorderly, with some fighting among the audience.

WEST INDIES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cuban correspondence says when the American Dr. John Howard was taken on the vessel at Havana, bound for Spain, on the 16th, he wore a felon's dress and had heavy chains riveted to his waist and ankles. A convict carried his valise, the doctor himself being too weak. Americans in Cuba have made close inquiries concerning Howard, and assert beyond doubt that he is American and not a Spanish citizen. His father lived in Cuba five years previous to his death, being almost wholly unacquainted with the Spanish language. When he died his son, now in chains, was only ten years old. In early manhood he studied medicine in the United States, and was admitted to practice in Cuba, after the Havana faculty approved his diploma. About three years ago he registered his name at the United States Consulate's at Havana. The chief prosecuting witness at his trial for alleged personal intercourse with the revolutionary chiefs, was a Spanish notary, who held against him a bitter grudge. Eleven witnesses swore to an alibi, but the vindictive notary carried his point. The day before he was dragged off from Havana, Dr. Howard wrote a letter to a friend, saying: "I can assure you that all the statements made during my trial are mere calumnies which my enemies have brought against me. I have, as is amply proven, never been a partisan of those who are causing a division of Cuba."

The mothers of the captive Havana students called on Alexis and asked for his intercession. Alexis found occasion to mention the matter to Valmaseda, who answered: "I am sorry for the boys; but their case is in the hands of the Government at Madrid." Four regiments of volunteers are said to be so furiously opposed to the release of the students that Valmaseda dares not be merciful.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONG KONG, Feb. 17.—The steamer Sumanodo was lost on the rocks near Foo Chow. All hands were saved.

There is terrible suffering in the vicinity of Tientsin, in the flooded district. Many are dying of starvation daily.

Details of the revolt of the native troops in Cavita Malta, shows that the conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island. Had not an accident precipitated the rising at Cavita before the time arranged, few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons are filled with suspected persons, including many creoles. Every insurgent taken was bayonetted or shot.

KANAGAWA, Feb. 27.—The Japanese Government has assumed the liabilities of the deposed Princes to foreigners for loans, ships and goods. Persecutions and general abuse to native Christians continue.

Daily mails have been established between Yeddo and Yokohomo. The railroad will be opened soon.

The Empire is quiet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 24.—A duel was fought yesterday between Rogat, of the *Pays* newspaper and Richardet, of the *Corsaire*. The latter was wounded in the chest.

The Committee of the Initiative have reported unfavorably to the Assembly on the proposal to raise the state of siege in Paris.

The taxes established in the last few months have produced four hundred millions of francs, which exceeds the estimates over thirty millions.

The Government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw materials until after the recess.

ITALY.

ROME, March 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here.

Fournier, the new French Minister, has also arrived.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved Minister Sellas' financial scheme, and adjourned to April 15.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

What Farmers' Clubs Are Doing—Scientific Agriculture—Time of Seeding Spring Wheat, Oats, and Barley—Planting of Corn—Of Potatoes.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., March 23.

FARMERS' CLUBS

are springing up in almost every school district. That they are effecting a change in both purchasing and selling has already become evident. One club wrote me that they have arranged to ship their corn to a miller at the East, and will realize nearly 10 cents per bushel over the ruling rates at their depot. They have purchased their plows at 30 per cent discount, and walking-cultivators are reduced from $35 to $22; to the latter price must be added about $2 for freights. Another club have purchased their nursery stock at a discount of 20 per cent at a neighboring nursery. Another order their lumber by the car-load from Chicago. So soon as the members make up an order for 5 M., which is a car-load, it is ordered by the Secretary, who is the purchasing agent for the club. All the purchases are for cash,—a part being paid at the time of making the order, and the remainder when the goods come to hand. This is practical co-operation in a new direction.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

I attended the weekly meeting of our model Farmers' Club, and report their sayings, with some things that they ought to have said. This club claims that farming is reduced to as near an exact science as is medicine, law, theology, pork-packing, lumbering, boot-blacking, painting and glazing, or the dealing in dry goods; and they challenge any Professor or President of an Agricultural College to show the contrary. They deny that there is any empiricism in their practice, and invite Commissioner Watts and all high functionaries of agricultural progress and education to visit their farms and see for themselves.

TIME OF PLANTING.

This was the first point taken in hand. In my last letter, we left off at the preparation of the soil for the various farm crops.

SPRING WHEAT

must be sown early, as soon as the frost is out or even before. In case the ground is not dry, and the harrowing poaches up the land, the subsequent freezing will, to some extent, arrest this evil; but the less poaching and "mudding in," as it is called, the better; and yet the sowing will admit of little delay. The wheat sprouts at a low temperature; hence there is little danger from rotting, unless water should stand on it for several days. Rolling must not follow, unless the land is so dry that the team will not poach up the surface; but the crop may be rolled after it is several inches high.

OATS

may be sown later, for the land must be in good condition, and not muddy. The oat is an annual, while the wheat is a biennial; hence the oat will not germinate at, or bear, as great a degree of frost as the spring wheat. Therefore no "mudding in" is to be tolerated. If the surface is not smooth, and well pulverized, it must first be made so by the use of the cultivator and harrow, before sowing. After sowing, the seed may be covered with the cultivator and harrow, and, if dry, follow with the roller. Barley needs the same treatment as oats, but should be sowed early, as it has not so wide a range of season. What we mean by early seeding is a relative term, and has relation to the time of the winter frost leaving the ground. From Vicksburg north, the season marches on to twelve miles a day, which will make a difference in almanac time between the seeding of oats at Jonesboro, that lies on the south slope of the "Grand Chain," and among the lake farms of Wisconsin. Then there is a difference in the opening of spring at the same point in different years. At this date last year, thousands of acres had been plowed, but thus far this spring not a furrow has been turned, or an acre sown.

TIME OF CORN-PLANTING.

Early planting of corn was advocated; and just now is another application of the word early. In this case, it means the time following the hard spring frost, not when moderate frosts may occur, but after danger of freezing the ground. At this point, this period ranges from April 15 to May 15, and early-planted corn is that planted during this period, but mostly from April 25 to May 10; at least, that is the most popular time; yet, in favorable seasons, a fair crop is made planted as late as June 20. The season urged by the club for this early planting is the liability to summer drouth as a rule. In the season of 1870, the corn planted from May 20 to June 5, was nearly double that planted before the 15th of May, and as early as the last of April; in 1869, it was just the reason.

PLANTING OF POTATOES.

The same rule as regards corn is applicable to the planting of potatoes. They should be planted before the corn, in order to avoid the hot, dry weather of July and August. Thus far the club had no disagreement, and we may consider the rules as laid down of general application, call them as you please, scientific or great practical facts, as regards the time of seeding.

In the next stage of this discussion, as regards the

MODE OF SEEDING,

There was less agreement. Nearly all advocated broadcast seeding of the small grains in the spring, though a few would use the drill. Nor was there any disagreement as to thorough pulverization of the surface by the use of the cultivator. Unless we intend to hoe and weed the crops of small grains, there does not appear to be any advantage of drilling over sowing broadcast. No doubt that we shall soon fall into the practice of our British cousins in drilling and weeding our small grain. To insure a large yield, it is as essential to stir the surface as for corn or other of the hoed crops.

In the planting of corn there was also a difference. A few would plant by hand, but the larger number claimed that they could plant much cheaper with the two-horse planter; and what was of importance, the work could be done better. Those who complained of the want of a good stand in planting with the machine, had planted too deeply, some of them putting the seed in four and five inches, when an inch is deep enough, and deeper than this endangers the sprouts of the seed. One man would not plant so shallow, as the birds could easily pull up the blades. It is true that they can do so; but a few quarts of corn sown over the field, or the working of it with a cultivator, which will give the birds a chance at the insects, will put a stop to the pulling up of the corn. Planting in hills, check-rowing or drilling, were fully discussed. Drilling, or rather sub-hills 20 inches apart in rows 4 feet wide, planting two grains in a hill, is probably the best when the land is properly prepared. One man had planted a hundred acres with the Haworth check-row attachment, with the most perfect success, and this implement was recommended to all those who wished to check row thin corn, in order to cultivate it both ways, but our best corn-growers prefer the drilling or sub-hills.

POTATOES.

The ground is prepared as for corn, selecting what we call second sod, of the year after breaking up the turf; or, if old land, it must have a top-dressing of manure, and the time to apply this is soon after the planting, that it may be well distributed with the harrow, just before the plants are up. One man proposes to plant whole potatoes, and to plant in hills 3½ feet each way; but the more approved mode of planting is to select medium-sized potatoes, cut them to single eyes, and plant in drills 3½ feet wide, and 10 inches in the drill. Open the furrow or drill with a single shovel-plow or cultivator-tooth; if the latter, the tooth is to be made to run through the same drill twice. The seed is covered by arranging the cultivator-teeth to throw the earth to the centre and thus cover the seed. About six bushels of seed will plant an acre. For early potatoes, the Early Rose is first; next, Early York. The Peerless gave good satisfaction last season; it is a late potatoe, with small haulms, and will bear close planting. The Peach Blow should be planted wider than those of less vigorous foliage.

The next subject of discussion is to be culture. RURAL.

INDIANA.

Distribution of the State Sinking Fund—A Swindling Attorney Compelled to Disgorge—Fatally Kicked.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—The Auditor of State has began the distribution of the Sinking Fund in accordance with the provision of the act of late legislature. The total amount of the Fund to be sent out is $889,139.34. Five counties were supplied with their portion on Saturday. After this the distribution will be made to the counties alphabetically.

The Unity Unitarian Church was dedicated to-day by the Rev. Dr. Hosmer, of Antioch College.

The young German attorney named Bernhamer, who was detected in swindling from German Loan and Building Associations, settled with the Teutonia Association on Saturday. The other three will probably compel him to disgorge, after which he will be presented to the Grand Jury. He was the attorney of the companies alluded to.

A small boy named Oscar Groth was kicked by a horse to-day and was fatally injured.

OHIO.

Legislative—Republican County Convention—Temperance Demonstration.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24.—In the Senate on Saturday resolutions were offered asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction of the tariff on wool. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Board of Public Works to report the cost of constructing passage ways for fish over dams in Ohio.

The Republicans of this county, in convention, yesterday, adopted a resolve pledging support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, by expressing a preference for Grant and Dennison.

A grand mass meeting of citizens opposed to the amendment or repeal of the liquor laws, is to be held in the Opera House next Thursday.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 24.—Passengers report the Union Pacific Railroad in fine order. Trains are on time. The snow is rapidly disappearing in the mining districts. The miners are anticipating an unusually prosperous season.

Business prospects generally were never so favorable.

A large party of Eastern capitalists arrived last night to examine mining property.

United States Marshal Patrick reports 128 prisoners in his custody awaiting trial, mostly for high crimes.

The *Daily Review*, Gentile, will reappear next week under the control of Oscar G. Sawyer & Samuel Johns.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work, at the Hall of Union Park Lodge, No. 681 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of Unity Church Society will be held in the vestry room of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe-sts., Monday afternoon, March 25, at 2 o'clock.
GEORGE E. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 388 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.
JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS Residence FOR SALE.

I will sell my residence, No. 43 Centre-av., with all the ground belonging thereto, 150 feet front by 150 feet deep to 20-foot alley; or will divide the ground and sell 50 or 75 feet, with house, barn, and improvements. Also will sell, if desired, the whole or any part of my furniture, and give possession immediately. Terms—Small payment down, balance long time. Interest 8 per cent.
C. B. GOODYEAR.

SEE HERE!

DON'T YOU WANT A LOT?

ONE-HALF SOLD of the lots on Division-st., Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av. $1,000 each; interest only in advance, semi annually, at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent per annum. Principal all payable in five years. Commission to other agents.
BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av., Chicago, Ill.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California-sts., will please make their selections, as they are being rapidly taken.
WM. H. WOOD, F. A. STEVENS, JAMES COUCH, IRA COUCH.
Principal office, 288 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

Cash Capital and Assets, - - - - $20,106,900
Assets in the United States, - - - 3,640,450

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The Losses of this Company by the GREAT FIRE, amounting to over $3,000,000, have all been paid except one claim of $20,000 which has been attached by creditors of the policy holders.

Parties desiring insurance will please call at the office, as this Company employs no solicitors.

WILLIAM WARREN,
General Agent for the Northwestern States,
Chicago Office: No. 5 WEST MADISON-ST.

CROCKERY.

CROCKERY AT WHOLESALE.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 70 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO,

Offer for the next thirty days, to the trade, at less than New York prices, the largest and best selected stock of Crockery, White and Gold Band China, Rock and Yellow Ware, Table Cutlery, Foreign and Domestic Glassware, Looking Glasses, &c., &c., &c., in open stock and original packges. These goods were all bought before the late heavy advance, and we can therefore defy competition. Orders by mail promptly executed and satisfaction gauranteed.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
70 West Washington-st.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER,
WHOLESALE
Hats, Caps & Furs,
STRAW GOODS, &c.,
272 MADISON-ST.,
Near Market, CHICAGO.
☞ *We make the LOWEST PRICES.*

WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD,
SUCCESSORS TO
FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc.,
144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV.,
At Close Prices.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,
Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,
HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities! we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 185 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,
81 & 83 Market-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having acquired all the real estate and personal property, notes, book-accounts, &c., of Huck's Chicago Brewery Company, desires all those owing said company to make payment to him within a fortnight. Persons having claims against said company are requested to present them for immediate adjustment. JOHN A. HUCK, 57 North Clark-st. Office hours from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m.
Chicago, March 23, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
76 South Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be received into both the Collegiate Department and the Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College. Racine Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STOVES.

GET THE BEST!

THE FEARLESS COOKING STOVE

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal or Wood, with or without Reservoir, manufactured by

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 South Canal-st.

Retailed by dealers all over the country.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
Fashionable FURNITURE!
(Late 233 Randolph-st.)
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 *and* 71 *Wabash-av.,*
One door south of Randolph-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MARCH 12, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
21	$5000	4507	$300	[illegible]	$300	14048	$300	18753	25000
70	300	4518	300	[illegible]	300	14082	300	18796	300
73	300	4587	300	9218	300	14120	300	18851	300
86	300	4615	300	9327	300	14173	300	18859	300
108	300	4639	300	[illegible]	300	14176	300	[illegible]	300
123	300	4680	300	9375	300	14322	300	19104	300
140	300	4714	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	19114	300
198	300	4715	300	9444	300	14360	300	19193	300
231	300	4868	300	[illegible]	300	14374	300	[illegible]	300
257	300	4907	300	[illegible]	300	14411	300	[illegible]	300
341	300	4920	300	[illegible]	300	14421	300	19512	300
450	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	50000	14430	300	19611	300
496	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	300	5031	300	9720	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
532	1000	5094	1000	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	19723	300
547	300	5177	300	9812	300	[illegible]	300	19732	300
603	300	5180	300	9814	300	[illegible]	300	19747	300
648	300	5181	300	9817	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	300	5227	1000	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1156	300	5237	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	10006	300	14676	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300	10067	300	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	300
1321	300	5440	300	10157	300	14770	300	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets for the extraordinary drawing 4th April, (first capital prize $500,000,) now ready. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., New York.
P. O. Box 4448.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Iron Yard and Metal House,
COR. JACKSON & CLINTON-STS.

We are paying the highest cash prices for all kinds of OLD IRON and METALS, in any quantity. Call and satisfy yourselves.
L. LISSBERGER & CO.

J. N. SMART & CO.,
216 MONROE-ST.,
Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK. These Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and sell at much lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

L. W. STEARNS & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
63 North Desplaines-st.,
Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

Commercial Union ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - $12,500,000 GOLD.

Approved risks in each Division of the city INSURED upon favorable terms upon application to the Company's Agents,

MILLER & DREW,
472 Wabash-av., and 70 Market-st.

Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Assets......$517,766.11

Policies issued at this office on Dwellings, Buildings, Grain, Merchandise, and other desirable risks at current rates.

BOWMAR BROS.,
Agents, 71 South Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

PIERCE & SILVEY

Will open, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 944 State-st., (the store lately occupied by Hamlin, Hale & Co.), a new and beautiful stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Children's Suits, Laces, Ladies' and Children's Underwear & Hosiery, together with an elegant assortment of MILLINERY.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.
WILL OPEN A
MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
On or before April 1,
CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LARRABEE & NORTH
(Formerly of 174 Lake-st.),
Can now be found at the new store
61 WEST LAKE-ST.,
Corner Clinton, where they are prepared to supply their customers with their usual complete assortment of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
FINE CUTLERY, and
MECHANICS' TOOLS
Of Every Description.

Removal to Permanent Quarters.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN,
Successor to Goldman Bros.,
WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORDAGE AND TWINES,
MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE,
ALL SIZES.
MANILLA HEMP & SISAL LATH ROPE,
A FULL SUPPLY.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
224 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Don't Forget!

That the Fairest, Squarest and Best Place in the city to Pawn, buy, Sell, or Exchange watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, and Precious stones, Fine Corals, old Gold and silver, Gold Dust, and all articles of art and curio, is at GOLDSMID'S old established (1861) Loan and Bullion Office, 369 State-st., between Polk and Taylor, for, formerly 17 corner of Clark and Van Buren.
☞ Remember name and number!

POST OFFICE SCALES AND BOXES,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 561 Wabash-av.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage $65, $75; steerage $30. United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 391 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Loan Agents. Office at 339 Wabash-av.
FRED. L. PAKE,
GEORGE K. CLARK.
March 11, 1872.

"THE QUEEN OF THE NORTHWEST."

Chicago, as Seen by a Cincinnatian.

The Railroad Routes Connecting Her with the Missouri River.

Chicago (March 18) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

In 1863 there were but four short "stubs" of railroads entering Iowa. They all entered upon the east end of the State, penetrated a short distance and terminated. They tapped the sides of the State without going far into the interior.

Now, Iowa takes a front rank among the railroad States of the Union. Upon the plain this side of the river from Omaha, which a few years ago had never heard the shriek of a locomotive, now five great roads come in, the iron horses thundering over the plain every hour in the day. These roads are the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph, the Burlington & Missouri River, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Dubuque & Sioux City. Now that the bridge is completed, still another will come in, the Union Pacific, greatest of all. And here we behold a common centre of six great railroads, here where in 1865 there was not a road within a hundred and fifty miles! In the history of the marvellous growth of this marvellous country, there is nothing so marvellous as this.

The Rock Island & Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, and Chicago & Northwestern all lead direct to Chicago, there being but little difference in length of routes, and no difference in fare or time. Crossing over the Missouri, I found three trains, one upon each of these roads drawn up side by side, all headed for Chicago. What a picture was this, what a contrast from six years ago! What a tribute to the power of Chicago, this sending out of three great parallel roads to meet the Union Pacific! One you think would have been sufficient, two would have been ample, but Chicago would be satisfied with nothing less than three, three running side by side, for the next five hundred miles between her own marvellous self and the Missouri River. If it had been Cincinnati not one of the roads would have been built yet, but the thing would have been argued with fiery eloquence in the Common Council.

These three roads are all prosperous; their stock is "up in the forties," and they are making money. This is on account of their splendid local business. Each route has several cities upon it, new, fresh cities, carved out of the wilderness, mile stones, as it were, upon the path of empire, and towns and flourishing villages without number.

I took the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, and from the rear car looked out upon surrounding objects. First, the Burlington train moved out for Chicago, then the Northwestern train moved out for Chicago, and then we moved out for Chicago. Three long trains, over three great roads, starting for Chicago almost at the same instant, for certainly there was not two minutes between them. The Northwestern route curves a little to the north, the Burlington a little to the south, and the Rock Island route "splits the centre."

They are all good routes, no doubt, for nothing is done by halves out here, but of the Rock Island route I can speak advisedly, and can certify to the smoothness of its roadbed and completeness of equipments.

That all these roads do a splendid local business, running thousands of cars of passengers and freight into Chicago every day, is proof of the growing prosperity of the great Northwest. It is outstripping every other section of the Union in rapid development. Cities, towns, and villages are strung all along the Rock Island Railroad from Omaha here, a distance of nearly 500 miles. It is the same with the other roads. Thrift, enterprise, rapid development, wealth, and prosperity are written in unmistakable characters everywhere. It is the sudden building up of this vast section that has sent Chicago ahead upon her unprecedented career. The great Northwest belongs to Chicago, and no fire can ever destroy her that does not destroy that also. She is the Queen of the Northwest, and with such a vast section pouring its trade, traffic, and travel into her lap, she cannot be destroyed. The flames may sweep over her again, but the life principle cannot be destroyed, and she will rise from her ashes grander than ever.

PRESENT APPEARANCE.

I have been over the greater portion of the burnt district, but can only attempt a brief general description without going into details. Here you will see what is to be seen nowhere else in the world—a living city and a dead one occupying the same ground. It is a strange conglomeration of ruins, shanties, substantial buildings, and rubbish. Here you will see the blackened ruins, the gloomy walls of a palace, gutted by the flames, and next to it a rough board shanty with one window, and a stovepipe running up through the roof. Then next to that is a handsome five-story brick, put up since the fire, and filled from top to bottom with merchandise; then more shanties, then great bare walls of buildings in course of erection, then more of the blackest, gloomiest, saddest ruins human eye ever looked upon.

And, withal, the streets are well nigh impassable. Teams that no man can number, loaded down with building material, file through them; heaps of brick, rock, lumber, lime, sand and rubbish, are "stacked" all along. There are no sidewalks, and getting about the burnt district is a matter of extreme difficulty. Every few blocks you will come upon a "jam." A wagon has run against a brick pile; another wagon has run against that; teams going each way are blockaded and can't turn back on account of every possible obstruction being on the ground that ever went into a building, and a regular Broadway jam is the consequence. It is almost impossible to go through the burnt district with a carriage during work hours. The best way is to walk, and then you are frequently delayed, or at best have to climb over stacks of lumber and piles of brick and sand.

The scenes along the principal streets remind one of pictures of the building of Babel. Every block has its grand army of workmen, and there seems to be about as much confusion all the time as there was at Babel immediately after the confounding of language. But it is a confusion of teams and material, and not of tongue, for hammers, saws and trowels make such a fuss that voices are lost.

The number of buildings under way in the burnt district, in all stages of construction, from corner-stone laying to roof-fitting, is enough to convince the most skeptical that Chicago will live again as grand and massive as ever.

Steadily through the winter months, in cold and snow and rain, the work of rebuilding has gone on. And it will continue to go on until the burnt district is covered by the new Chicago. No one who will observe the amount of work already done under the disadvantages of inclement weather and high prices can doubt this. But, much as has been done this winter, ten times as much will be accomplished this summer. With April will begin an amount of building incomprehensible to any one not here to see what there is to build, and the plans to be pursued.

A singular fact in connection with these gigantic operations and plans of operations is the abundance of funds. Everybody seems to have money to rebuild, or, at least, to make a start. The money to rebuild Chicago seems to be already at hand. Currency is abundant, more abundant than bricks, in fact. This is readily accounted for. Men of wealth in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and, in fact, all over the country, were largely interested in real estate here before the fire, and, not being seriously injured by the burning of the tenements thereon, they set about immediately to rebuild. Men who have made fortunes in Chicago town-lots do not propose to withdraw from the field now,—now when there is as good a chance for remunerative investments as ever. Rents are two or three times as high as before the fire, and notwithstanding the amount of building done still remain at that stiff figure. Real estate fluctuates a good deal as centres of trade are formed and the locations for public buildings fixed, but amid all the fluctuations [illegible] the city over, a steady advance, not very slow, but very sure.

BRICK.

A brick is a small thing, readers, but if we were idolators, worshipping graven images, Chicago would carve her god out of a brick. They now rule at sixteen dollars a thousand, and none can be had even at that price, as the supply in first hands is exhausted. The country has been drained of brick for a hundred miles around. Neither money nor love will buy them, for there are none accessible for sale. There are three or four million for sale at Cleveland, but the railroads can not afford transportation for them. The same is true of other Eastern cities, and it is not at all likely that the price of bricks will decline before May, when the new "crop" will begin to come in.

Old brick—that is, such as as went through the fire without being reduced to ashes—are being carefully cleaned and used. It is said that they are as good as new.

THE RELIEF BILL

hangs fire in Congress, much to the discomfort of Chicagoans. This relief measure, so called, is a proposition before Congress to admit building material to rebuild the city free of duty. The measure encounters strong opposition from the ultra protection wing of the Republican party, and from the lumber interests of Michigan.

A good deal can be said on both sides, like some other questions that have heretofore agitated the public mind. On the one hand Chicago needs and deserves the relief sought for, and on the other it will open the door for wholesale fraud and seriously disturb values.

The ultra protectionists fear that the passage of the bill will be a sort of entering wedge in the interests of free trade, and quote in support of that view an article in THE TRIBUNE which said that if free trade was a good thing for Chicago it would be for the whole country.

But relief or no relief, Chicago is going to be rebuilt. The men are here who will do it, and they have the means. When one sees twenty thousand workmen out with the hammer and trowel under all the disadvantages of weather and high prices at present prevailing, he may be sure that with summer and plenty of brick new Chicago will loom right up. What has been done since the fire is an indication of what will be done this summer. Already there is but one lot on River street that has not a new building upon it or one in course of erection. Water street is also coming up out of its ashes. Nearly the whole street is under contract, and many of the new buildings are already far enough along to be occupied. Wabash and Michigan avenues for several squares south of the river are full of building material and noisy with the sound of the hammer and trowel. Both these streets will be walled in within a few months. On Lake street building permits have been granted for all the lots upon it, with only one exception. Within the next two months that section of the burnt district bounded by the South Branch, the river, the lake, and Lake and Randolph streets will be built up solidly.

But business in the burnt district will be carried on to great disadvantage for a year yet at least. The streets will be jammed with building material to an extent making them well nigh impassable, and retail dealers are a little shy where they locate themselves on that account.

VALUES.

The effect of the fire upon the value of real estate is worthy of study. Where the large, fine buildings stood real estate has, on the whole, declined, but in the greater part of the city not burnt, and in a large portion of the burnt district, it has advanced. On Wells street, south of Madison, property is 100 per cent. higher than before the fire, and the same may be said of Franklin and Market streets. The burning of palaces and hovels alike has reduced all the streets to more of an "equality" in value. Upon the streets immediately adjacent to the burnt district property has advanced very considerably, and rents have doubled and trebled. All the business of the burnt district has been driven into them, for the time being, crowding them beyond all precedent. Canal street, for instance, reminds one of Broadway, New York, in the jam of vehicles and crowds of people that throng along it, to say nothing of every available spot in the buildings, from cellar to garret, being occupied.

Brazil and Paraguay—An Alleged Protectorate Over the Republic.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Jan. 30.

The most exciting topic in native circles for the past week has been the treaty supposed to have been concluded a fortnight ago at Asuncion between the Brazilian Plenipotentiary and the Paraguayan Government, by which Brazil obtains a protectorate of that Republic for ten years, and the cession of all the disputed territory between the Rio Apa and Rio Blanco, say 16,000 square miles, besides the formal recognition of the cost of the war to Brazil (£72,000,000). There is reason to believe that the treaty is not yet signed, but the Buenos Ayres papers have declared it tantamount to a rupture of the Triple Alliance, and even debate whether it should not be made a *casus belli*. The Triple Alliance of 1865 expressly prohibits any of the Allies from making peace with Lopez without the consent of the others, but says nothing about treaties after the war should be over, and as the Allies signed a peace arrangement with Paraguay in 1870, the Brazilians allege that they are fully justified in settling the frontier question with Paraguay independent of any interference from or with the Argentines.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Boutwell has decided that where coupons on railroad and other interest-bearing bonds commenced to run before the expiration of the Income tax law, even though interest does not accrue until several months thereafter, in such case it is liable to tax for another year.

[To the Associated Press.]

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is understood that the President will send to the House early next week, a report from the Secretary of State in reply to the situation relative to the case of Dr. Howard, imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for alleged participation in insurrection. The proofs of Howard's claim to citizenship are not as strong as they might be. It is established, however, that he was born in Philadelphia, and that his only part in the insurrection was the administering of medical aid to the insurgents.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The tone of the discussion in the British Parliament by Earl Derby and others, on the Alabama Claims, creates some surprise here, as it was generally understood that England was favorable to an amicable settlement. The position assumed by our Government in the last note of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville remains unchanged, and nothing that may occur, either in Parliament or in the British Cabinet, will be likely to disturb it. The receipt of Earl Granville's reply, which, it is reported, has been sent through Minister Schenck, is looked for with considerable anxiety.

OUR MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

A prominent Senator, in conversation with the President to-day, was informed that Minister Curtin had obtained leave to return home, and that he would probably resign.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

General Sickles does not intend returning to Spain. The quarrel between himself and Secretary Fish is understood to be the cause of this determination.

CONGRESS.

The House met to-day for special debate only. A speech was made by Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, on irrigating the desert plains. He gave a general account of the facilities needed for irrigation, such as artesian wells, &c.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 23.—The annual race between the eight-oared crews of the Oxford and Cambridge clubs took place to-day, over the usual course, four miles two furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake, on the Thames, and resulted in favor of the Cambridge men.

The day was unfavorable, both for the spectators and the contestants. A snow storm prevailed all the morning, and at one time it was reported, and generally believed, that the race would be postponed. To this report, perhaps, as much as to the inclemency of the weather, was due the fact that the attendance of spectators was very meagre in comparison with the crowds which this contest usually attracts to the banks of the Thames. Nevertheless, many thousand people assembled along the course, and cheered lustily as the varying events of the race seemed to change the probabilities of its issue. At the hour of starting snow was still falling heavily, and the water of the Thames was rough and lumpy, but the boats drew into the stream promptly and were greeted with rounds of cheers from either bank.

The Oxford boat had the lead at the start, but kept it for less than a half mile, the light blues coming up and going ahead at Bishop's Creek. The next mile was a study pull by both crews, Cambridge keeping its slight advantage. Opposite the Soap Works the dark blues spurted and reached the side of Cambridge. For a short distance the boats were head and head, but Cambridge soon slightly increased its stroke and passed Hammersmith bridge a length in advance. This advantage was kept until the boats came to what is known as Corney Reach, where the water was found to be lumpy, and Oxford's superb rowing and fine steersmanship gained on their rivals. Cambridge was badly steered through the Reach past Chiswick Eyot, but directly afterward, answered well to the call of Goldie with a spurt of 37 strokes per minute. Thence to Barnes' railway bridge the struggle between the contending crews was a series of severe and continuous spurtings, during which Oxford reached as high as 42 strokes per minute. Cambridge, however, continued to lead, and finished in good style, passing the ship at Mortlake, one length and a-half ahead, in 21 minutes, 14 seconds. Another account fixes the time at 21 minutes, 53 seconds.

The Queen delays her visit to her daughter in Germany, the wife of the Prince Imperial, for a few days, owing to the storm.

The House of Lords has adjourned over for the Easter holidays, and will not reassemble until the 8th of April. The House of Commons will adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 8th proximo.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—Lord Lyons, English Ambassador to France, and Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador, have had a lengthy interview with Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the French commercial policy. It is stated that the two Ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective Governments at the course pursued by France, and that Senor Olozaga further stated that if duties were collected in contravention of treaties which do not expire until 1877, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special despatch from Matamoras says: Trevino, with his escort, has arrived at Saltillo, and levied a forced loan of $20,000. He also directed the authorities at Monterey to demand $50,000 from an American citizen named Langstroff, and, when he refused to pay, his store was broken open and his goods were sold.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Goat Island Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The excitement on the Goat Island cession is on the increase here. The *Bulletin* editorially says:

"We are satisfied that it is the intention of the company to build up an independent town, to rival San Francisco on the Island and adjacent flats," and adds, "we are utterly opposed to granting Goat Island to the railroad company, for we are perfectly satisfied that this cannot be done with safety to the people. We have gone just as far as we can afford to go."

The Eastern Terminus.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 23.—In reference to telegram, so extensively circulated, that Judge James M. Love decided, in the United States District Court of Iowa, held in Keokuk, that Omaha and not Council Bluffs is the terminus and initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad, in reply to a telegram Judge Love makes the following written statement:

"KEOKUK, March 21, 1872.—The Court here gave no opinion as to what is the law as to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. I considered it unnecessary to decide that question. As to what may be inferred from the judgment of the Court I have nothing to say. Of course every one is at liberty to make his own deductions. It is well known that the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction except what is conferred by act of Congress; and, in my opinion, the law of Congress gives no jurisdiction to any United States Court for the State of Iowa, to authorize the condemnation of land for railroad purposes; on the contrary, this power is expressly conferred, by the act of Congress, upon the United States Courts for the Territories of the United States through which the contemplated road was to be built. The Court, therefore, held that the District Court of the United States for Iowa had no jurisdiction in the matter in question. Yours truly, J. M. LOVE."

The Iowa Railroad Directors have decided, and will stand by the decision, that in the transfer of goods they will not receipt for them farther than Council Bluffs, unless the Union Pacific Railroad Company receipt and become responsible for them at the transfer grounds here. They will not recognize a third party. The four Iowa railroads terminating here will vacate their offices in Omaha on Monday, and take their entire traps to this side of the river, so as to be more convenient to the legal terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Iowa railroad companies have given orders to their agents to have the word Omaha stricken from their tickets, and Council Bluffs put in its stead.

Announcement by the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company.

OMAHA, March 23.—The statements telegraphed from Council Bluffs that a Ku-Klux Klan will be or has been organized, by Omaha people, to tear up railroads in Iowa, or to interfere with the new bridge in any way, are utterly absurd, as also are the statements from the same source concerning the proposed action of the Nebraska Convention, called by prominent men from all parts of the State, for March 27. There is no desire manifested but that the question at issue may be left with the Courts. The decision of Judge Love, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, was given but a few days ago, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company had no corporate rights in Iowa, and, therefore, no right to condemn property for railroad purposes in that State, and is the only legal decision as yet given. The bridge is now in use by the Transfer Company, to which it has been leased,—its use having been compelled by the rise and choking of the river by floating ice, which prevented the transfer boats from crossing. The official advertisement of the temporary transfer over the Union Pacific bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha, appears this morning, as follows:

Omaha Bridge Transfer Company, Superintendent Office, Omaha, March 23, 1872. On and after Wednesday, March 20, the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company will be prepared to do the carrying business over the Missouri River. We feel confident that the people of Omaha and the West will receive the announcement with gladness, knowing the necessity of the bridge, and that the same enterprising spirit shall run it.
R. E. SHELBY, Superintendent.
G. W. HOMAN, Contractor.

ILLINOIS.

Candidates for Office—New Railway—Princeton High School.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 23.—General Lewis E. Ijams, ex-Treasurer of McLean County, is out as a candidate for State Treasurer. General McNulta and State's Attorney Rowell are spoken of as candidates for Congress from this district.

The Lafayette, Bloomington & Indianapolis Railroad will be open for business to this city in about one month. An immense amount of grain is now stored along its line, for transportation as soon as the road is opened.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 23.—The spring exhibition of the High School, which occurred last evening, called out a full house in spite of the unfavorable weather. The exercises consisted of recitations, music, and two dialogues, and all gave satisfaction. The music, which was under the direction of Mr. J. E. Hall, was particularly good. About $100 was cleared, which is to pay for a piano. Seventy foreign pupils have been enrolled in the school during the past term, and the whole number in attendance has been 185. The steady growth and high standing of the school is very gratifying to our citizens, who feel that their large investments are yielding good returns.

POLITICAL.

Protest Against the Labor Platform.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Boston Eight Hour League protests against the Labor platform, adopted at Columbus, O., on the ground that it does not possess any remedial merits. It deals with matters of finance which have no interest for labor. It does not demand an eight hour system, or denounce the abominable factory system, which is ruining children in the East, and it fails to recognize the late Congressional Labor bill or the labor redemptionists of Europe.

Breach of the Fifteenth Amendment.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Richmond, Va., despatch says that three members of the Senate are to be proceeded against, for a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, in that they assumed to act as members of the General Assembly of Virginia, while laboring under political disabilities.

Liberal Movement by Germans in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—At a meeting of Germans in this city last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The German element of the United States have lately banded themselves, under Carl Schurz, as their leader, under the banner of freedom and justice against corruption, therefore be it

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Turnverein, of Little Rock, adhering to the Turnere Union, to take such steps in the coming political campaign in Arkansas, as will most effectually help to carry out the above-mentioned principles against corruption, and to do all in their power to elect and place in power only honest and competent men.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Turnverein be authorized so that all the German associations of Little Rock and other parts of the State may have an opportunity to help, with their united strength, to carry out the good work of reform, to call a mass meeting of the German citizens of Little Rock and surrounding country in order to perfect their organization.

OHIO.

Suicide—Railroad Mutiny—A New Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANFIELD, March 23.—A young man of the name of Lewis Herdt, in the employ of Swank & Son, of this place, as a carriage painter, committed suicide, this morning, by hanging. He was found about 1 o'clock hanging to the limb of a tree. He left a letter saying he had been disappointed in love. He was a German, about 18 years of age, and had been only eight months from the old country.

DELPHOS, O., March 23.—A large railroad meeting was held at this place last night, in the interest of the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis Company. Speeches were made by T. W. Brotherton and J. M. C. Marble, of Delphos, and W. J. Jackson, of Piqua, Vice-President of the Piqua & Northwestern Railway Company. The speeches were listened to with interest. One man subscribed $10,000, and quite a number of others very liberally. From the amount of stock raised and the interest manifested, it may be classed as one of the roads to be built during the summer.

The buildings of the Ohio Wheel Company are somewhat delayed by frost, but will soon be in running order, giving employment to one hundred men.

The Cincinnati Shooting Case—Coroner's Verdict.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—A despatch from John Whitney, circus manager, Dubuque, Iowa, to the Chief of Police of this city, to-day, says the woman shot by James C. Davis, at the Madison House, yesterday, was his (Whitney's) wife. He is coming here.

The Coroner's jury in the steam boiler explosion case, to-day, found that the explosion was caused by the safety valve being overweighted, so as to prevent the warning of excess of steam to the engineer.

MISSOURI.

Sentence of an Abortionist—The St. Louis Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Dr. W. A. Jackson was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of manslaughter in the second degree for procuring an abortion on Ann E. Magill about a year ago, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Geo. W. Fishback made the first payment of purchase money for the *Democrat* to-day, and presented second notes for the remainder, payable in three and six months, which were approved and accepted by the Court. Mr. Fishback will take possession of the *Democrat* Monday morning. The *Democrat* will publish, editorially, to-morrow, the following:

"So many unauthenticated reports concerning the management and course of the *Democrat* have been in circulation since the commencement of legal proceedings respecting its proprietorship, that we deem it proper to say that at no period of the controversy, has a change in its policy, as to national questions been in issue. The purchasing partner has been, in his journalistic career, a strong and undeviating supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and his increased interest in the business of this journal makes him more, instead of less, concerned for the welfare and success of that party and its candidates. The *Democrat*, under his control, will continue to advocate the nomination of General Grant by the Philadelphia Convention, believing that nomination to be dictated by the highest considerations of political expediency and of patriotic duty. It will render to all candidates of the Republican party, State, national, and other, a rational and intelligent support, and to the principles of that party, as foreshadowed in the future by its record in the past, a cordial and vigorous endorsement, believing that by so doing it can best subserve the interests of good government, and promote the welfare of the people."

INDIANA.

The Clem Trial—Libel Suit—Griffith, the Forger—Fire at Monroeville.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—The trial of Mrs. Clem, which was to commence on Monday, has been postponed till the last week in May.

The Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, has commenced a libel suit against the *Masonic Advocate*, of this city, placing the damages at $10,000.

Mrs. Griffith, wife of the forger, made a final attempt to secure his pardon by the Governor today, and failed. He will serve out his time.

MONROEVILLE, Ind., March 23.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, the dwelling of Thomas Jones, one mile east of this place, took fire, totally destroying the building and most of the furniture. Loss, $2,000. No insurance.

Attempted Murder.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 23.—Wm. Spelt, a wealthy farmer, residing five miles north of this city, on returning home last night intoxicated, took down a shot gun, and, without provocation, discharged the contents at his wife, but fortunately did not cause a fatal wound. The load entered her left wrist, and will doubtless cause amputation.

Criminal Recklessness.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23.—To-day a man named Clark, in Cold Spring, near Otis, Mass., by the most foolish carelessness, with a loaded gun shot and killed his sister, aged 23 years, and wounded her daughter, 6 years old, so that amputation of her arm was necessary.

The Fascinating Eloquence of the Parisian Shopwomen.

From a Letter by the Hon. James Brooks in the New York Express.

I have read Isocrates, studied Quintilian in days gone by, read and reread Cicero *de Oratore*, but I never have so realized Demosthenes' idea of eloquence—action, action! as in the action of these Parisian shopwomen. The dear creatures—if they only wore trowsers, and would come over to the United States—not a man could stand up against them in stump speaking. But, oh, how they fib! What marvellous tales they will tell! And how they will swear to them—and you could not help believing them all, if you had not been standing such batteries of eloquent action a long lifetime. The East India shopkeepers are eloquent, and the Chinese have but little regard for truth; but the French shopwomen will fib with such grace and gentleness that she insinuates herself into your pockets despite your head, while all is done with such dignified suavity that you could not contradict if you would. If you order a garment to be made, you have not the least certainty that it will be done within a week after the day promised. You make all your arrangements to depart on a certain day, bid adieu to your banker and settle up accounts with him, but the promised articles do not begin to appear. In rage you rush to the shop to scold.

"Madame, you solemnly promised to have it ready on Saturday!"

"*C'est vrai*, Monsieur, and it shall be ready by Saturday."

"And why is it not ready?"

"Ah, Monsieur, you did say this Saturday; if you had, it should have been all ready. But you said, Saturday week."

This dodge was irresistible. I gave up in despair, happy to have a fresh promise that it would be done the Wednesday before "the Saturday week."

I lectured another breaker of promises. There was no dodging the point I made with her. And I ended with saying:

"I am willing to stay in Paris all winter, Madame, waiting for your things, if you will only pay my hotel bills."

Madame (in reply): "I should be too happy to do that, and thus have the pleasure of seeing you every day."

What could be done with such French politeness as that? I gave up, and pay my own hotel bills, of course.

ANOTHER SCENE.

Monsieur (speaking): And they are not ready [with a sigh, and a most plaintive look of appeal].

Madame: No, Monsieur. Such a *taille*; such a figure (throwing up both hands in a most eloquent enthusiasm). We are creating the most ravishing robe that ever went from our fingers, and we have put our best artists upon it—and do give us time. You would not hurry up a Raphael or a Guido, would you? And we shall do something worthy of them.

The humbug was irresistible. The only way to be sure of anything in Paris, in a given time, is to get part of it, and then threaten to go on with that part unpaid for, and a promise to pay for the rest when it is all sent, with express expenses paid in addition. This generally produces a result.

ANOTHER SCENE.

A plump and jovial American at the door: Is the jacket of my wife ready?

Madame (in reply): Ah, *mon Dieu*, Monsieur, I cannot say. I will inquire. It is a most beautiful jacket.

Passing by me in the room, into another room, *sotto voce* says:

I know it is not,—(with an indescribable shrug),—but what fib shall I tell him now, *le malheureux!*

The plump American, of course, did not get his wife's jacket.

The fact is, a week or two is not wasted in Paris, to hear the eloquence of shop-women. It is more touching than that in the Assembly, now at Versailles.

And the art with which a French woman makes you buy what you don't want, and pay her own price for it, is wonderful.

"It is ravishing," she exclaims. "It exactly fits your figure and complexion." "It is the last great *chef d'œuvre* of—somebody." "I have sold just such a one to M——, your countryman, whose taste, you know, is perfect," etc.

But Paris is sad, sad enough just now. There are few or no strangers here. The shops have but few, very few customers. Paper money has made the expenses of living almost as great as in the United States; and paper money is increasing in quantity, and prices are rising. There is snow in the streets, and the cabs with difficulty work their way through. The little wood fires in the hotels but make one shiver, and force upon one the contrasts of the red-hot anthracite at home.

THE CAPE-COAST DIAMONDS.

Terrific Battle with Outlaws—A Lucky Englishman.

Cape Coast Castle (Jan. 14) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

* * * With the same caravan we proceeded to Mejambijah, about seventy miles from this place. Approaching Mejambijah, we found it to be a little camping-ground crowded with tents, and situated in the midst of far-extending, barren plains. This place was thronged with British roughs, French roués, and Italian lazzaroni. My experience in Ballyrat fifteen years before was recalled by the conduct of the scoundrels who infested the oasis of Mejambijah. One-half of those who peopled it never worked an hour, depending solely upon their craft to earn more by swindling and robbing. Each of those ruffians was armed with a bowie-knife and a brace of revolvers. In their hands the making of our laws rested, and they constituted policemen and other officials from their own class. Murder was literally discounted to such a degree that to disable a fellow-being was gradually attaining the prestige of honorable conduct.

The hardest workers were generally honest, but it was hard for them to escape the tyranny of the murderous, thievish bushrangers who governed the settlement. On one occasion the well-conducted portion of the mining district of Mejambijah were forced to resort to final measures in order to protect their lives and property.

The regular van from Cape Coast Castle was robbed on the 1st inst. (New Year's Day), and a large quantity of brandy and wine fell into the hands of the low despots of Mejambijah. That night in their wild carousals they attacked the camps of the most respectable diggers; but on hearing of the robbery of the Cape Coast Castle van, the well-conducted settlers resolved upon massing, and to determine the most efficient means of checking the criminal rule of the roughs. Learning that they were about to be attacked that night (the 1st inst.), the orderly party resolved upon making a formidable resistance to the villains, and, once for all, establishing equal terms at the diggings. The well-conducted people numbered about four hundred, and acknowledged as their head a stalwart young Irishman, named Clarence Davis, from the County Wexford. This Davis was not alone a man of true courage, but a temperate, honorable, and refined Irishman.

On the eventful night over six hundred roughs marched through the settlement howling a hideous medley of ribald songs in English, French, and Italian. Their hoarse yells filled the diggings, and there were few of the well-conducted miners who did not anticipate wholesale murders. The attack was made upon a row of tents in which over one hundred men were assembled. Among those was Clarence Davis, and suddenly as the first of his men was harmed, they confronted the murderous hounds that had done so. In half an hour nearly two hundred dead and dying lay on the rude paths of Mejambijah. Among the dead was Clarence Davis. He boldly led the respectable party, and fought his way into the midst of the roughs before he fell, fatally wounded in the right lung. On the following morning it was found that eighty-seven men had been shot and stabbed to death. About the same number were wounded. It was four days after this fatal encounter that the next van reached Mejambijah. It came by way of Camaroons, and was escorted by a detachment of marines from Her Majesty's ship Hart, lying at Cape Coast Castle. The dead bodies were buried, and all remained unusually quiet until the rumor of a serious disturbance at Bonny, among the Bonny and Opobo chiefs, drew off a large number of the roughs from Mejambijah, for African Chiefs offer rare bounties to Europeans who join them in time of war.

At Old Calabar I met an Englishman, in November last, who was actually suffering from the want of the necessaries of life. This Englishman was formerly a wealthy dealer in the sugar trade of Liverpool, and failed in 1864. Since that time circumstances went steadily against him, until the African diamond uproar aroused his ambition. After some difficulty he procured a loan from an old friend, so that he might pay his way out here. Months and months passed, and the unfortunate Mr. Sandford, formerly merchant of Liverpool, became disheartened. He lived upon the charity of those he met who spoke his language.

On the fifth morning of last December, Mr. Sanford renewed work on a little lot which he had frequently abandoned. On that morning he discovered ten stones, averaging ten carats each, which made their aggregate value £1,000, or $5,000 gold. His fortune did not abandon him at £1,000. On the following day he was offered £5,000 for his lot or "claim," as the English call it. He refused, and that same night came seeing Sandord the master of £30,000, or $100,000 in gold. He still continued to work, but for several days his toil was fruitless, and he began to suspect that his little estate had "gone dry." Still luck haunted him, for, on the 16th of December, he raised $10,000 worth of garnets and diamonds, on the 20th he discovered $30,000 worth of the finest stones ever seen in that quarter, and, on Christmas Eve, he had the greatest luck of all. Fifteen large and splendid diamonds, found on that day, brought him £35,000. This was his last hit. Then the yellow clay began to appear in his lot, and yellow clay is a sure sign that the diamonds are all exhausted. Sandford returned to England with £65,000, or about $375,000 gold.

DRESS GOODS.

Fresh Novelties!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

STATE AND TWENTIETH-STS.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, March 25, large additions to their stocks of Silks, Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, White Goods, &c., &c., and, on second floor, many elegant Novelties in Embroidered Cashmeres, Talmas, Capes, Havelocks; Cloth Garments, for Spring wear; Cashmere Tunics, Emb'd Cashmere Jackets, for house wear, and a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Dresses and Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., the handsomest styles they have ever opened, and at invariably low prices.

State and Twentieth-sts.

PATTERN HOUSE.

THE ORIGINAL
CHICAGO
IMPORTING PATTERN HOUSE.
Established August, 1861.
Burned October 9, 1871.
Resumed October 11, 1871.
Reorganized March 1, 1872.
Mrs. D. A. JACKSON, Managing Agent,
304 West Madison-st.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Plain, Descriptive, and Trimmed Patterns, of most recent importation and design, always on hand,
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

Engine For Sale.

The Board of Public Works offer for sale a large second-hand Engine (cylinder, 6 feet by 18 inches), with Pump, Heater, and attachments. Can be seen at Water Works. The sale will be for cash, and the Board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Sealed proposals will be received by said Board until 11 o'clock Saturday, March 30, 1872, for the purchase of above engines and appurtenances. By order of the Board. F. H. BAILEY, Secretary.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Just arrived with a lot of German Singing Canaries; also, Blackbirds, Thrushes, Nightingales, etc., etc. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 34 East Kinzie-st.
AU. HENRY.

SEED POTATOES.

YORK STATE GROWTH. Quality and varieties guaranteed. Early "Rose," "Goodrich," and "Yorks." Four cars, in bags and barrels, in store for sale by FENTON & DODSON, 62 North Jefferson-st., half block north of Lake.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Through Line to Waterloo and Cedar Falls, via Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Commencing Sunday, March 24.

Through Pullman Sleeping Coaches to Waterloo and Cedar Falls will be attached to the regular Night Express train, leaving the Wells-st. Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 9:45 p. m. daily (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Cedar Falls the next forenoon, and making close connections for all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Through tickets on sale at the City Ticket Office, 51 West Madison-st., and at the Wells-st. depot.
M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Sup't.
H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
138
Twenty-second-st.,

Offer to the South Side public for the next THIRTY DAYS, great attractions in prices, to close out their stock.

Entire stock of Striped and Plain Colored Silks reduced.

The best bargains in the city will be offered in Black Gros Grain Silks, beginning at $1.10, and running to richest and best qualities.

Large lot Japanese Silks, all styles, under value; extra good quality for 62 1-2 cts.

Dress Goods at great bargains.

Linens, Table Linens, Towellings, and all Housekeeping Goods reduced.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons and Laces, at clearing out prices.

Paisley Shawls will be slaughtered.

INSURANCE.

ASTOR
Fire Insurance Company
DIVIDEND.

Creditors are hereby notified that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I will pay a first Dividend of Forty (40) per cent on all adjusted claims against the Astor Fire Insurance Company, of New York, on and after Monday, the 25th day of March, 1872, at my office, No. 152 Broadway, in said city of New York.

Blank receipts for the dividend may be had without charge on application to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, Esq., 92 West Madison-st., Chicago, who will furnish all requisite information.
JAS. YERANCE, Receiver.
New York, March 21, 1872.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks. A. H. DARROW, General Agent for Illinois, 387 Warren-av., Chicago.

CLEVELAND.

The VERY HIGHEST price paid for policies in above Company by
BUTLER & CO., Bankers, 167 West Madison-st.

WATCHES.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 384 Wabash-av.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 37 West Madison. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,
CAPITAL, $250,000.

THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest. JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.

Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 5, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York.
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.
169 WABASH-AV.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

WILLIAM GOLDIE & CO.,
Builders, Contractors, and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Dressed Flooring, Siding, etc.; Glazed Sash, Moldings, Casings, Brackets, Turning, Scroll Sawing, etc. All kinds of Stair Building done to order. Ordered work a specialty. Lightning-rod Standards in stock. Factory, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts, Chicago.
B. J. BARTLETT, Superintendent.

Merchant Tailors.

R. W. DODD, successor to Wm. Lock, 634 Wabash-av., has just received a fine stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
OCULIST and AURIST, 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., operating surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subscriber, after several years' experience with Steam Plows in England, has patented a Plow suited to the wants of the Western States. Would take a partner to join in manufacturing. The model can be seen, for three days, at the office of Sprogle & Rounds, 168 West Madison-st.
G. H. EDWARDS.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
And Special Flavorings
Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. Female everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 616 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SAVE — M O T H E R S — YOUR
NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA,
THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE.
Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents, 15 South William-st., New York.
I N F A N T S

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, P. O. Box 1029. 60 Liberty-st., New York.

$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number.

REMOVAL.

STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to Nos. 2 and 4 Wabash-av., corner of South Water-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth-sts.

On Tuesday, March 26, will open their Retail Carpet and Upholstery Department, on first floor, in all the Latest Styles of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, embracing Novelties in Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, Velvet, Body, and Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain, Mats, Mattings, Oil Cloths, etc., etc., and FULL LINES OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, in Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, Cotelines, Brocaded and Plain Terries, Reps, Worsted Damasks, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Shades and Shade Hollands, Fixtures, etc. Also Mattresses, Feathers, Blankets, Quilts, etc., etc. All at lowest market prices, to which they invite attention.

State and Twentieth-sts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to their new salesrooms,

14 & 16 Madison-st.
NEAR WABASH-AV.,

And are now opening a large and complete stock of

Hosiery, Notions,
White Goods, Linens, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen $36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen 33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen 30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen 27.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
330 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all Architects who have prepared sketches of plans for a Jail and Criminal Court-Room for the County of Cook, to present the same to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of said County, for inspection at the County Clerk's office, on or before April 1, 1872, with a statement in writing of the probable cost thereof, and what portion of the material in the old Court House can be used in the construction of such a building.
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Committee on Public Buildings.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.
☞ All dailies in the city will publish the above until the first Monday in April.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all persons are prohibited from supporting or in any manner secreting or otherwise keeping one WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLS, a boy of about the age of 11 years. And I hereby offer a reward to the amount of $50 to any person who will return said boy to me, at No. 78 North Green-st., in Chicago, said child having been ordered delivered by the Superior Court of Cook County to the undersigned. This reward will be good at any time within ten days from this date, and not after. MICHAEL NICHOLS, No. 78 North Green-st.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 150 Broadway, New York, March 18, 1872.
FIRST DIVIDEND—Information as to the collection of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co., will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, 506 Wabash-av., Chicago.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 11 m., Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—300 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels charcoal, 155,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,800 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,790,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 746,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—800 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 600,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,800 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—200 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 310,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,205,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 200,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley, 610,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—2,300 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,820,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,500,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 195,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 215,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 3,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 2,655,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,200,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the producers of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

"CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN Antonio, Texas, Feb 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz.: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Details and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Deputy Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	[illegible]
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend,	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. B. Fisher,	[illegible]
James Hamilton,	Knot, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel).
Newbold Scudder,	James, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward F. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
James Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 62 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 651 Wabash-av., and 15 South Canal-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. B. LAWRENCE & CO., 180 East Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & [illegible], 24 South Canal-st.
J. A. WILLETT, 339 West Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 459 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 176 E. Randolph st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 50 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 306 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., [illegible] West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVINGS INST. & TRUST CO., 130 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 675 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 300 W. Rand. & 469 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 740 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 66 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 4 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & POWERS, 1 W. cor. Wash. and Green.
T. CALLAHAN & CO., 109 S. Canal, & 375 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 230 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 731 and 733 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 14 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 545 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEARY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 36 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 252 and 256 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
G. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr'y.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 615 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 232 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 223 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 631 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & WOOD, 231 East Washington-st.
Bushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 290 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 235 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 60 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 792 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
T. M. PLATT, 399 State st, cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 482 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 130 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 250 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commercial Agency.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 173 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 87 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINLEY & CO. (grain), 82 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 30 & 32 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 45 S. Canal st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woolen Manfrs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 36 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARDSLEE, GAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 317 State st., Room 6.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
S. S. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 263 Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 536 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 580 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 287 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 299 West Washington st.
SAMUEL E. NOBLE, 665 Wabash av., cor. 13th.
A. S. ELLS, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 612 State st. corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
TOLMAN & KING, 67 West [illegible] st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab. & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 265 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 16 Michigan av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 250 and 252 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 95 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 286 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 236 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 272 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 235 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 53 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 725 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 23 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 714 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 123 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 243 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 231 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan-av.
HOWE & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 31 W. Lake, cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 155 Michigan av.
MACKENZIE, 579 Wabash av.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, BEERMAN & CO., 226 and 228 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 30 & 32 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 61 & 63 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 734 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 303 Wabash av and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilghman & Co.), 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 162 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 579 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 441 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, 210 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 473 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 141 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 192 to 196 South Canal st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 392 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 60 West Washington.
GILES, 384 Wab. av. & 77 W. Madison and 126 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 223 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & HIBBY, 274 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 233 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 95 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 544 State, & 280 W. Madison.
STEIN & ALLEN, 30 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 581 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 220 Mich av., near Congress.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 525 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 393 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 43 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 14 Canal st, Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
MOORE, SPALDING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Randolph st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 58 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. P. L. HARDENBERGH, 67 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 36 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME WKS. F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 71c. Jefferson st.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren.
HEILBRON BROS., 204 Michigan av., near Jackson.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 163 Michigan av.
WEBB & HUTCHINSON, 498 Wabash av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av., near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 276 South Water st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Truscott & Co.), 312 E. Mad.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 334 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 257 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 17 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 35 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 996 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 590 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 44 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 613 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Nails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. [illegible]
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake st.
Real Estate and Loan.
C. F. AVERY, 452 Michigan av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 466 Wabash av. & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. REES, 202 Wabash av.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
POWELL, CRUICKELL & CO., 170 East Monroe st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO., Union Roof, 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 94 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 118 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 6 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 184 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 383 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 509 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
HOWE MACHINE CO., 202 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 283 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 303 West Madison. Branch Office, 163 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 379 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 88 South Market st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 North Clark st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, 21 W. Washington st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 20 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 274 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 330 Wab. av., and 88 W. Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 231 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 132 29th st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEL'RY, 240 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 286 and 288 South Canal st.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & BROWN, 136 Michigan av.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEGGAARD, 273 South Clark st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 532 West Madison st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 670 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 567 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market st., Un. Blk.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 514 State st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Mont'l & Chi. Line), 70 Market.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark st.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 201 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 173 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 170 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
Cuba	March 27	Jamaica	March 28
Algeria	April 3	Parthia	April 4
Java	April 10	Palmyra	April 18

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
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Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and the principal ports in the United States and Europe. The attention of ... parties ... from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.
Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, for sale.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
6 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Statement of Governor Palmer's Objections to the Burnt Records Bill.

Closing Proceedings in the Wisconsin Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The Governor's serious objections to the bill to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public records by fire or otherwise, and commonly called the Burnt Record bill are fourfold.

The Eighth Section provides that it shall be the duty of the County Board, if they find any abstract of these records, and find they were fairly made, and contain a material part of the records, they may buy all or any part that may, in its opinion, tend to show a connected chain of title. The Governor prefers that all this should be left to the Judges of Cook County, not on account of their greater honesty, but of their greater experience. The Judges are more competent to decide what will show a connected chain of title than the County Board. Since the Commissioners, moreover, are ministerial and not judicial officers, they cannot be entrusted with such judicial functions. The amendment is so harmless that it is surprising it should be objected to by any one. The question of purchasing what the Judges deem proper may be left to the Board.

The Fifteenth Section says:

If said petitioner, however, shall wish to have the entire estate and interest in such lands determined in one proceeding, he shall include in his petition the names of all parties known to him who have or claim to have any estate, right, title or interest in said lands or any part thereof whether by adverse title, mortgage, trust deed, judgment, statute, mechanics' lien or otherwise, who shall be made defendants, and shall be notified as above provided, and the like proceedings shall be had in all respects as in case of the petition first above mentioned; and the court may thereupon decree and determine the estate, title and interest of whatever kind, whether legal or equitable, of all persons whatever, whether named in said petition or answer or not, in any or all of the parcels of land described in said petition, with all liens or encumbrances of whatever nature existing on said lands or any of them, to the end that the entire estate, right, title and interest in and to said lands may be once and forever determined and established.

To this the Governor says that the bill is one to restore titles, not to better them. Therefore, it should not be put in the power of said petitioner to refrain from giving the name of any mortgagee, though well known to him, and thereby cutting off the mortgagee. Consequently, he wants the section amended, either by striking out the italicised words and inserting "who are made parties to this proceeding, and have had notice of the pendency thereof, as provided in this act;" or, which is preferable, by striking out the entire section above quoted.

Again, he was surprised to find that while infants, lunatics, etc., are given two years after the removal of their disabilities in which to prosecute a writ of error from any decree, no provision is made for perpetuating the evidence on which such decree is based, thereby rendering the writ of no particular value. So he wants the bill to require that, in all proceedings affecting the rights of infants, married women, or persons of unsound mind, all evidence introduced shall be reduced to writing, and set forth in the order, judgment, or decrees until the passage of an act, which has been required by decisions of the Supreme Court.

This is one of his technical objections:

The Twenty-third Section is as follows:

In all cases under the provisions of this act, and in all proceedings or actions now or hereafter instituted as to any estate, interest or right in or any lien or incumbrance upon any lots, pieces, or parcels of land, where the original evidence has been destroyed or lost, or not in the power of the party wishing to use the trial, and the record thereof has been destroyed by fire or otherwise, the Court shall receive all such evidence as may have a bearing on the case, although not admissible as evidence under existing rules governing the admission of evidence.

This document meets the Governor's approval, since in his opinion, as in that of Senator Jewett, it does away with the Statute of Frauds, and substitutes parol, for written evidence, in determining titles to lands in Cook County. Therefore he wishes it amended by striking out from the word "act" down to the word "otherwise," and inserting "where the original evidence has been lost or destroyed, and the record thereof has been destroyed by fire or otherwise;" and by adding to the section "*provided further*, no evidence not otherwise legally competent and admissible shall be admitted under this act, to affect the rights or interests of any persons in any lands, whereof he or she is in the actual possession claiming title, nor of any person in lands whereof he or she was in the actual possession on the 8th day of October, 1871, claiming title thereto, but which was abandoned by such person on account of the destruction of the buildings or other improvements thereon, by fire."

It would have satisfied him better if the bill had been confined alone to the restoration of records and the perfection of titles, without attempting to settle any other subject. His theory is that the bill should have contained an additional section requiring all persons that may be in possession of deeds or other papers relating to titles in Cook County, to produce them for record. There are many scattered through the country, which may be gathered up and made serviceable.

The following is the bill for the restoration of Court records, which is now a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That, whenever the record of any judgment or decree, or other proceeding, of any judicial court of this State or any part of the record of any judicial proceeding shall have been or shall hereafter be lost or destroyed, any party or person interested therein may, on application by petition, in writing, under oath, to such court, and, on showing to the satisfaction of such court, that the same has been lost or destroyed without fault or neglect of the party or person making such application, obtain an order from such court, authorizing the defect to be supplied by a duly certified copy of such original record, where the same can be obtained—which certified copy shall, thereafter, have the same effect as such original record would have had, in all respects.

SEC. 2. That, whenever the loss or destruction of any such record or any part thereof shall have happened, or shall hereafter happen, and such defect cannot be supplied, as provided in the next preceding section, any party or person interested therein may make an application to the court to which such record belonged, verified by affidavit or affidavits, showing such loss or destruction thereof, and that certified copy thereof cannot be obtained by the party or person making such application, and the substance of the record so lost or destroyed, and that such loss or destruction occurred without the fault or neglect of the party or person making such application and whether any [illegible] said Court shall cause said application to be entered of record in said Court, and due notice of said application shall be given, as in chancery cases that said application will be heard by said Court. And if, upon hearing said Court shall be satisfied that the statements contained in said written application are true, said Court shall make an order reciting what was the substance and effect of said lost or destroyed record—which order shall be entered of record in said Court, and have the same effect which said original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed, so far as concerns the party or person making such application and the person who shall have been notified, as provided for in this section.

"The record, in all cases where the proceeding was in rem, and no personal service was had, may be supplied upon like notice, as nearly as may be, as on the original proceeding. The court in which the application is pending may, in all cases in which publication is required, direct by order or orders to be entered of record, the form of the notice, and designate the newspaper or newspapers in which the same shall be published."

SEC. 3. "In case of the destruction, by fire or otherwise, of the records or any part thereof, of any County Court having probate jurisdiction, the Judge of any such court may proceed upon his own motion, or upon application in writing of any party in interest, to restore the records, papers and proceedings of his court relating to the estates of deceased persons, including recorded wills and wills probated or filed for probate in said court; and for the purpose of restoring said record, wills, papers, or proceedings, or any part thereof, may cause citations to be issued to any and all parties to be designated by him, and may compel the attendance in Court of any and all witnesses whose testimony may be necessary to the reestablishment of any such record, or part thereof, and the production of any and all written or documentary evidence which may be by him deemed necessary in determining the true import and effect of the original record, will, paper, or other document belonging to the files of said Court; and may make such orders and decrees establishing said original record, will, paper, document, or proceeding, or the substance thereof, as to him shall seem just and proper; and such Judge may make all such rules and regulations governing the said proceedings for the restoration of the record, will, paper, document, and proceeding pertaining to said Court, as in his judgment will best secure the rights and protect the interests of all parties concerned.

SEC. 4. That in all cases which have been removed, or shall hereafter be removed, to the Supreme Court of this State, a duly certified copy of the record of such cause, remaining in the said Supreme Court, may be filed in the Court from which said cause was removed on motion of any party or person or persons claiming to be interested therein, and the copy so filed shall have the same effect as the original record would have had if the same had not been lost or destroyed.

SEC. 5. Whereas, by reason of the recent destruction by fire of the records of the Courts of Cook County, a necessity exists for this act to take effect immediately: therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, March 23.—The Legislature has adjourned to Monday evening, and practically ended its session, as nothing but minor business on messages from one House to another can be transacted hereafter, though nominally the session continues until Tuesday noon. The tables were cleared of all business, and bills were generally judiciously disposed of by passage or defeat, and that without very late night sessions, and there will be ample time to enroll all bills. The following is the most important action of last night and this morning:

Bills were killed in one house or the other to provide for the enlargement of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane; to provide for the sinking of a shaft in the lead mining district of this State; authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase Taylor's Compilation of Statutes of this State and distributing the same, involving some $18,000; to facilitate the drainage of State swamp and overflowed lands for cranberry culture; to provide for apportionment of school moneys in certain cases; to provide for the collection of statistics showing the extent and cost of pauperism and crime in the State; to protect life insurance policy-holders, by requiring the adoption of a certain mortality table; to provide for county academies; appropriating $12,000 to S. D. Carpenter, on an old printing claim; $3,000 for rebuilding burned school houses in Door and Keewaunee Counties; to make a contribution of $3,000 toward the completion of the Washington National Monument; to direct the Commissioners of School and University lands to sell, at public auction, stumpage burned pine on land of the Sturgeon Bay Canal Grant, and a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make six years the minimum of school age.

Governor Solomon's bill was cut down to $1,800 and passed.

A conference report was adopted on the bill exempting private property from seizure or sale for municipal debt, by adding, in lieu of the Senate's amendments, a proviso that the act shall not interfere with any remedy at law existing at the time of contracting such debt, suing such bonds, or evidence of debt.

SENATE.

Assembly bills were concurred in appropriating $40 each to members of the Burnt District Committee; increasing the salary of the Secretary of State Boards of Charities and Reform to $1,800; repealing the charter of the Northern Wisconsin Railroad, and laws in aid of it; relating to proceedings for the partition of lands; to authorize municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads; authorizing the redemption, in certain cases, of school, university, and agricultural lands sold for non-payment of taxes; amending the laws of 1871 regulating the sale of patent rights in the State, and to prevent fraud connected therewith; to repeal the charter of the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad Company; in relation to the payment of fees to witnesses for defendant in criminal cases, the same as to witnesses of the State; memorial to Congress for the removal of certain bands of roving Indians to their Western Reservation; to provide for the incorporation of villages; to further provide for supplying deficiencies in the State Library and to regulate the use thereof; to appropriate $3,500 to rebuild the school-house of Peshtigo; to authorize counties, towns, and villages to issue bonds in certain cases; to provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State; regulating municipal aid to railroads, and many others of minor importance.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills passed: For the incorporation of villages; to repeal the charter of the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad Company. This is another blow at Jay Cooke & Co., the charters repealed this week having cost them some $20,000.

Senate bills were concurred in for incorporating religious societies; to authorize the building of a soldiers' monument in Capitol Park, appropriating $500, when $10,000 shall have been raised by subscription; to provide for the collection of statistics from towns, villages, and cities, showing the amount of taxes raised therein; to increase the number of reports of the several State Departments and State institutions; to authorize the taking of lands for the use of charitable, educational, and correctional institutes of this State; to facilitate the payment of indebtedness due the State; to authorize County Boards of Supervisors in the several counties of this State to levy special tax for county road purposes; to appropriate to the Governor's contingent fund two thousand dollars; to appropriate to the Superintendent of Public Property ten thousand dollars; to authorize the organization of associations other than manufacturing, mercantile, insurance, transportation or trading purposes; to authorize the purchase of ten acres of land for the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the blind; for conferring certain powers upon incorporated villages, relating to incurring debts; to authorize assessments and transfer of lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in this State; to authorize the paid fire departments of any city in the State of Wisconsin into a relief association; allowing amendments of complaints and warrants in criminal proceedings before Justices of the Peace; relating to the publication of lists of lands and lots on which taxes remain due and unpaid; to provide for the collection of judgments against incorporated villages; to authorize counties in this State to purchase land for holding fairs and exhibitions of an agricultural nature; to secure proper guardianship for children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and extend and more thoroughly secure the benefits of said Home.

This morning the following resolution was offered by John Black, Democrat, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ability and impartiality with which the Hon. Daniel Hall has discharged the arduous duties devolved upon him as Speaker of the Assembly during the present session; the courtesy which has characterized all his intercourse with the members and officers of the House, and the fairness with which he has treated all political opponents, as well as political friends, have won for him the confidence and esteem of all his fellow members of the Assembly, and, tendering to him our most cordial thanks, we assure him of our earnest wishes for his future welfare.

Resolutions of thanks to Chief Clerk Young, Sergeant-at-Arms Fifield, the reporters, and the State Printer were also passed.

During an informal recess of the Assembly this morning, Mr. S. W. Lamoreux, in an eloquent little speech, on behalf of his fellow members, presented Speaker Hall with a complete set of Dickens' works, in green and gold—twenty-nine volumes. The Speaker was surprised, and much moved, and made an eloquent response.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 23.—In the Senate, a bill to provide for a system of Normal Schools, reported on favorably by a committee, and made a special order for this morning, was taken up and considered. It provided that no more than four schools should be established in the State within the next ten years, the Census Board and Superintendent of Public Instruction to locate them at such points as the best interests of the State demanded, and the place of location to give grounds and buildings, tuition to be free to residents of the State. A number of unimportant amendments were made to the bill, but the Senate adjourned pending discussion.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced to punish gambling on the railroads of the State, and for the appointment of a Steward for the Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant.

House bills passed legalizing the incorporation of the Des Moines, Boone & Northern Railroad Company, and certain of its acts and contracts.

Also a bill relating to the payment of officers and managers of the State institutions. The bill provides that the salaries of all these officers shall be paid out of the appropriations made for such institutions, and not out of the general revenue fund, as at present provided for.

Also a bill to amend the act for the better protection of the school fund.

The bill provides for the examination, by the Auditor of State, of all accounts of the school fund in the counties in which agreements or misunderstandings may have arisen, and he shall have power to pass upon and adjudge all differences, which decision shall be a final adjustment of the account.

The bill to facilitate the collection of delinquent State taxes was lost.

Bills were introduced in reference to the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General, defining their duties, the amount of clerical force and perquisites to be allowed such officers; to protect the citizens of Iowa from quackery in the practice of medicine; compensation of officers and employes of future General Assemblies.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, March 23.—The House adjourned at noon till Monday afternoon. But little will be done until the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill make their report. This Committee is making slow progress, owing to the difficulties of the situation and the diverse interests engaged. The first two districts were settled without dispute, but Branch County forms the great bone of contention in the third, and nothing is settled beyond that. Lake Superior is strenuous to have a district formed that shall have the lower peninsular counties packed against them. The Committee have adjourned to Monday forenoon.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Emerson introduced an important bill for Lake Superior interests, authorizing the Auditor General to assess and estimate the specific taxes upon corporations which neglect or refuse to make the report required by law upon which specific taxes are computed, and provide for the collection of the same.

The Governor sent a message to the House recommending an appropriation of $10,000 to erect a building at the Insane Asylum, at Kalamazoo, for the temporary use of incurable insane, in order to make room for new cases, the pressure for admission for which is far beyond the capacity of the institution to accommodate, pending the completion of the new building in course of erection.

The House transacted no business of an important character, and adjourned till Monday afternoon.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 23.—It is understood here to-day that the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Alvord, limiting railroad corporations to dividends of 8 per cent. per annum, and giving the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and State Engineer, as a commission, power to investigate affairs of companies and determine the par value of outstanding obligations, and also what surplus of earnings shall be paid into the State Treasury, will be made the issue in the next general election in this State.

The New York city charter was reported in the Senate this morning, and made the special order for Tuesday next. Amendments were made providing for two Boards of Aldermen, instead of one, to be elected on the cumulative plan. Commissioners of Public Safety are to be appointed by the Judges of the Superior Court. No salaries are to be paid to the Aldermen or Commissioners of Public Works or of Parks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Evans fraud were in session here to-day. After taking some unimportant testimony, it resolved to go to New York to take the deposition of Evans. The Committee will meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday next.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SUN.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Samuel Moon and W. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, have determined to press their libel suit for $50,000 each against Chas. A. Dana, for charges published in the *Sun's* Harrisburg correspondence to the effect that Moon and Kemble conspired with the notorious Evans to defraud Pennsylvania of $300,000 war claims. Kemble is President of the People's Bank, of Philadelphia, and formerly State Treasurer. Moon is a Director of the Pennsylvania Central. A preliminary letter was sent to Dana, demanding the name of his correspondent, to which Dana, through counsel, replied by declining to give the name unless an explicit statement in writing was made of why the name was desired. To-day Dana surrendered to the Sheriff and entered bail in $5,000 in each case, Thomas Hitchcock and Charles S. Raymond, both editors, becoming his bondsmen.

GOVERNOR GEARY,

of Pennsylvania, is out in a three column letter attempting to clear his skirts of the Evans frauds. He says Evans was appointed by him in an open, regular way, and was singularly successful in collecting claims of the State against the United States, supposed to be worthless. He gives figures showing that Evans' legitimate commissions of 10 per cent amount to $209,000. On how this was divided around he is silent. Evans himself is reported to be hopelessly sick in some unknown quarter of Brooklyn, and now penniless.

ROBESON.

Dana will return to Washington to-morrow night to prosecute the Robeson investigation. Report says Grant would be glad to have Robeson resign, and is displeased with his necessity of employing counsel, thinking the failure of an unrestricted investigation would be sufficiently eloquent. Robeson is said to be greatly alarmed, and probably some of his investigating Committees share his feeling.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

is deliberating some important matters. The new charter reported for the metropolis by the Senate Committee to-day, legislates everybody out of office, and reduces salaries from 50 to 100 per cent. Six Commissioners of Public Safety are to be appointed by the Superior Judges, receiving $10,000 each, and are to govern fire, police, health, and buildings.

The Senate has just passed two bills to secure rapid transit from the north to the south ends of Manhattan Island. One is Beach's Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway, from the Battery to Harlem, with a branch to Central Park. The other is Swain's three-tier plan, which contemplates a line on the west side of the city, which shall have a sunken sub-way for freight, surface tracks for horse cars, and an elevated structure for a double-track steam railway. The House has other views on this subject, looking with disfavor on the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, the Committee approving the Central Underground scheme to construct an underground road from near the City Hall, thence by way of Mulberry street, across the blocks to and through Lafayette place to Fourth avenue and Harlem River. Some small beginnings have been made on this work, and also on Beach's tunnel. The arcade and viaduct plans are considered dead.

INCREASE IN CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

A bill was favorably reported in the Senate to-day, to increase the causes of divorce. It makes as causes such conduct on the part of the husband toward the wife, as shall, without just cause, deprive her of the society of her relatives or friends, or of attendance upon public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable. The popular name of this is the Mother-in-law's bill.

RETURN OF ANOTHER TAMMANYITE.

What the effect will be of the return of another Tammany refugee, Wm. Hennessey Cooke, a very dim. One report is he will testify against the voucher thieves, Haggerty and Banich; but, as John Graham is their lawyer, and Cooke's also, this seems doubtful. If Cooke comes back in a melting mood, Graham knows how to congeal him. Cooke's past record is very bad, as captain of illegal voters and is a defaulting paymaster. When the vouchers were stolen he decamped. There are three indictments against him for forgery, and he will be tried in April, enjoying freedom meanwhile on $15,000 bail.

GREELEY ON MURPHY.

The *Tribune*, in view of ex-Collector Murphy's admission before the Custom House Investigating Committee, that he paid money to defeat the election of Horace Greeley as delegate to the Republican State Convention, quotes from the law to punish bribery at elections which passed the Legislature while Mr. Murphy was a member of the Senate, and demands of the Attorney General whether the ex-Collector is not a proper subject of indictment.

BOWEN AND THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Bowen, of the *Independent*, publishes a letter to-day stating that his agreement to absorb 30 per cent of the General Order business in 1861, was for the benefit of two friends, and that he does not deserve, to use his own words, "the same condemnation and contempt which a wicked grocer, the shoddy merchant, an infamous traitor, and the Leets and Stockings of the present day receive from a justly-indignant public." Barney, Collector at New York in 1861, also prints a card stating that Bowen's share in the business was entirely unknown to him, (Barney), which shows that Bowen understands pretty well ways that are dark.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE MURDER.

At the Coroner's inquest, to-day, Justus Dunn, the boy who killed his keeper at the House of Refuge, stated that the keeper received a fatal cut in the leg while trying to kick him into a cell, and that he wanted to go to the Penitentiary rather than the House of Refuge. The Superintendent testified that the deceased keeper was a peaceable, kindly man, and that the boy Dunn had been twice in the House of Refuge. The first time he was quiet and tractable, but the second ungovernable and dangerous. The boy is a pale-looking youth, with a sullen countenance. The Coroner's verdict simply says the keeper was killed by a knife in Dunn's hand.

SUED FOR BLACKMAIL.

Thomas Crawford, a retail dry goods merchant, has been sued for blackmail by James W. Ball, a tailor. Crawford rented a room over his store to a grass widow, with whom Ball was intimate. The widow failed to pay rent, and some of Ball's correspondence with her falling into her landlord's hands, the landlord wrote to Ball that, if he did not settle the woman's rent, the letters would be sent to his wife. Crawford was released on bail.

MAYOR HALL

is said to court a new trial and the prosecution are very willing to accommodate him. The case will probably come up soon before one of the Supreme Court Judges.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN

is less animated than the recent canvass in New Hampshire. In a speech at Norwalk, Thursday night, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said Grant told him at the White House, just one week before, that he had never expressed a wish to any human being to be renominated, and should never lift his finger to accomplish that result. Moreover, he intends to support cordially the nominee of the Republican Convention, whoever he may be.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong during the afternoon, advancing ½ to 1½ on the general list, and 7 in Quicksilver preferred. There was considerable activity in the general market, and business was well distributed. Union Pacific was the exception, declining to 37¾, but rallied to 38½. The advance to-day enabled many large holders to sell freely. Erie has fluctuated during the week between 46¼ and 52, closing to-day at 51½@51½.

THE MONEY MARKET

worked with extreme ease up to the close, and loans were made at 4 per cent. It is reported that Jay Gould let but funds enough to make the market easy, with a view of making a short upward turn in the stock market, and that he intends withdrawing his funds again next week, he having been a prominent seller of stocks this afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady at 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' 60-days sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed up dull at 109⅞. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 6, 5, 4½, 3½, 3, and 2 per cent to flat.

THE IRON AND HARDWARE TRADE

has been unsettled during the week by the advancing tendency of metals and manufactured goods. The chief feature of trade has been a further sharp rise in the price of iron, both foreign and domestic. The advance in England during the week was equal to one pound sterling, and American iron has advanced here from three to four dollars per ton during the same time. The great advance in iron has made fortunes for many lucky holders. One importing firm alone, it is estimated, has made $1,500,000 on the rise in metal, chiefly in iron. The Pennsylvania iron "ring" own about 300,000 tons of American pig iron. They are holding for $65. This ring has made millions of dollars by the rise. The American rolling mills are four months behind on orders, and refusing to record any new orders at fixed prices or stated deliveries.

[To the Associated Press.]

DANA GIVES BAIL.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, has given $10,000 bail in the libel suit against him.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY.

The creditors of the New York and Boston Express Company, against which a petition in bankruptcy is now pending, held a meeting to-day. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Erie Railway as to what arrangement could be made with regard to their claim, to report on March 27.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler of the Trenton Rolling Mills, Jersey City, exploded to-day, destroying the blacksmith shop and a portion of the main building. Five men were injured, and Hughes, boiler-tender, is missing. Loss, $6,000.

HENRY C. BOWEN

publishes a card concerning the imputations of the *Tribune* that he was interested at one time in the general order business. He admits signing a letter by which an agreement was made to pay himself and his associates 30 per cent of the gross receipts of the general order business in return for his influence in retaining the business for the parties. Besides this the *Tribune* charges he wrote an individual letter sanctioning the agreement. His defence is that he did all this for his associates, and did not himself make any money out of it. Ex-Collector Barney declares that the authority which Bowen exercised in the negotiation was wholly assumed and repudiated by him. Furthermore, Barney, on discovering the arrangement, at once stopped it. Bowen agrees to make good whatever was lost in the general order business at that time.

THE BARNARD TRIAL.

General Frank P. Blair was called to testify against Judge Barnard to-day. The General said he met Barnard at the Astor House, and, in a jocose conversation about the Erie and Union Pacific Railway cases, the Judge said he had rid New York of one set of blackguards (meaning the Union Pacific), and would do so for another (referring to Erie). Judge Ingraham said Barnard accidentally took cognizance of the divorce case of Fields against Fields, in consequence of his (Ingraham's) absence.

LIBEL SUIT.

A lawyer testified as to the case of Samuels vs. the *Evening Post*, for libel, but nothing of importance was elicited. There are fifty witnesses for the defence.

THE STOKES ROMANCE.

The Stokes bill of exceptions makes nearly seven hundred pages. It will take a man a week to read it through.

THE END OF A TRANSGRESSOR.

A Philadelphia letter says that Evans, the alleged defaulting Pennsylvania State Agent, is dying in Brooklyn; that he is penniless, and that the proceeds of his peculation were long since divided among a certain ring.

TAMMANY.

A new enrolment of the Tammany Society has been ordered, to commence on the 25th inst.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The case of Luther C. Challis against the Pacific Mail Steamer Company was withdrawn this morning. The defence admitted the good character and financial standing of Challis.

THE VETERAN'S ASSOCIATION,

at a recent meeting, endorsed the bill lately introduced in Congress by W. L. Sessions, for increased pensions to soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both legs, both arms, feet or hands. They state that there are in the United States 261 soldiers who lost both eyes; 116 who lost both legs; 11 who lost both feet; 5 who lost both hands; 32 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg. The increase asked for by the bill will only add $15,000 to the pension appropriation.

MICHIGAN.

Fire in Detroit—Suicide at Mount Clemens.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—The dwelling houses of three men, named Trodlener, Streckle, and Valentine, on Elizabeth street, were destroyed by fire to-day, with a loss over insurance of about $2,500.

At Mount Clemens, on March 21, a German girl, named Rebecca Heilg, employed as a servant, was found dead in her bed. The label of a bottle was found in the room, marked "poison," and a cup, the sediment in which, being chemically treated, revealed the presence of strychnine. A Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide by poison. The deceased was about 25 years of age.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

During the last two days the irregularity of the New York money market, which has fluctuated from stringency in one part of the day to ease at some other hour in the same day, has shown that the stringent spasms experienced there now are probably artificial, and are due to the manipulations of the bears in the stock market. During the last ten days exchange, which had been in favor of the West, and against New York, has changed completely around, and is now in favor of New York, thus indicating that the movement of capital which has been toward the West—and which was, probably, to some extent, the result of the payment of heavy amounts of insurance—has turned the other way, and that capital has begun to flow back to New York, in the payment for goods for the spring trade.

In this market money has been easy, while it has been comparatively stringent in New York; now money is growing stringent in the Western cities generally, and will, doubtless, become comparatively so here before the middle of April.

Exchange is quoted at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The continuance of cold weather a week or so after the time when we usually begin to have spells of milder temperature has given the grain speculators a pretext for running up prices on the assumption that the spring will be a backward one. It must be acknowledged that it is at least three weeks too early to begin to discuss the prospects of the next crop in this part of the United States. As far as the wheat crop of the Pacific Slope is concerned, the planting and gathering of which is much easier than ours—and would therefore be likely to experience more immediately the bad effects from any general backwardness of the season on this continent—the prospect is that the crop in that quarter of the world will be the largest ever known.

Clearings for the week, ending March 23, 1872:

Monday	$2,890,571.82
Tuesday	2,307,845.47
Wednesday	2,227,042.29
Thursday	2,114,071.02
Friday	2,068,297.07
Saturday	2,216,431.88
Total	$13,824,212.15
Last week	13,899,343.78

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, 386 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
First National	125	
Third National		
Fifth National		130
Commercial National	125	
German National	130	
Cook County National	120	
National Bank of Illinois	104	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	103	106
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago Dock Co.	42½	45
Chamber of Commerce	95	..
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	98	100
West Division Railway	162½ ex-div.	170
Chicago City Railway	163	170

SALES.

$5,000	Babcock Extinguisher	98
2,000	German National	120
25,000	Chicago City Railway	160
5,000	Chicago City Railway	165
10,000	West Division Railway	162½ ex-div.

A NEW RAILROAD ACROSS ILLINOIS.

A gentleman well known to the business community sends us the following important railroad views:

PAXTON, Ford County, Ill., March 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The construction train on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad has just returned from the State line, where they have finished laying the iron on this important railroad, making the connection complete between Bloomington, Paxton, and Lafayette, Ind. This will make a very important railroad for Bloomington, Paxton, and Lafayette, Ind., as it passes through the richest portion of Illinois, where lands can now be purchased at very low prices. This railroad is leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and will be stocked and run by that company, which will insure its being a first-class railroad from the beginning. Truly yours, X.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Gold firm at 109⅝@110. Loans were at 4, 6 to 3 for carrying. The clearings were $22,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

The stock market, with the exception of Union Pacific, the pool in which appears to be unloading, has been strong, with Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohio & Mississippi, Erie, and Lake Shore as the features. In miscellaneous shares, Quicksilver preferred has been very active. It opened at 42½, sold up to and closed at 50. Erie stock is very scarce for delivery; as high as ⅛ per cent was paid for the use of 100 shares until Monday. The market closed strong.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

Coupons, '81	115⅝	Coupons, '67	112⅞
Coupons, '62	111¼	Coupons, '68	113⅛
Coupons, '64	111¼	10-40's	108
Coupons, '65	111	Currency 6's	115⅛
Coupons, '65, new	110⅞		
State Bonds.			
Missouri	95½	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67¼	Old North Carolinas	37½
New Tennessees	67½	New N. Carolinas	23
New Virginias	55		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	94½	New Jersey Central	112
Western Union Tel.	71¼	St. Paul	56½
Quicksilver	50	St. Paul preferred	79¼
Adams Express	95¾	Wabash	77
Wells & Fargo Ex.	75	Wabash preferred	88
American Express	82	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex.	73½	Terre Haute	26
Pacific Mail	61¼	Terre Haute pref.	56
New York Central	98¾	Chicago & Alton	115
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	Chi & Alton pref.	120
Erie	51¼	Ohio & Mississippi	47¼
Erie preferred	71	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88½
Harlem	111½	Chicago, Bur. & Q	135
Harlem preferred	118	Lake Shore	93½
Reading	113¾	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific	38½
Northwestern	72½	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Northwestern pref.	91¼	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101½
Rock Island	114¾	Del., Lack. & W.	111½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	*Shipped.* 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,793	5,013	2,868	2,908
Wheat, bu	3,822	9,460	3,217	3,146
Corn, bu	40,750	28,245	7,170	71,120
Oats, bu	18,840	12,992	9,650	925
Rye, bu	1,812	....	3,069	2,279
Barley, bu	4,946	3,600	6,951	....
Grass seed, lbs	111,467	160,293	66,747	22,701
Flax seed, lbs	....	576	43,010	....
Broom corn, lbs	160	73,480	20,340	1,710
Cured meats, lbs	96,280	134,678	784,167	499,029
Beef, brls	40	34	24	....
Pork, brls	374	19	....	1,176
Lard, lbs	26,070	98,240	156,825	75,480
Tallow, lbs	21,100	30,605	45,275	39,300
Butter, lbs	27,165	38,496	15,020	16,990
D. hogs, No	295	212	126	....
Live hogs, No	6,196	4,264	6,016	3,365
Cattle, No	1,525	2,276	2,255	2,586
Sheep, No	1,406	796	1,719	1,085
Hides, lbs	137,594	112,254	48,313	122,666
Highwines, brls	402	340	333	255
Wool, lbs	9,860	33,8?0	12,210	5,680
Potatoes, bu	1,330	7,491	....	....
Lumber, m	750	1,320	942	2,907
Shingles, m	2,488	....	1,159	232
Lath, m	40	....	58	798
Salt, brls	....	....	909	....

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 336 bu wheat, 591 bu oats, 299 bu rye, 386 bu barley.

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat, 33 cars oats, 1 car rye, 2 cars barley. Total, 38 cars, or 15,600 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	March 23, 1872.	*March* 16, 1872.	*March* 26, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	21,753	26,573	21,122
Wheat, bu	16,808	20,298	39,973
Corn, bu	190,573	266,300	155,869
Oats, bu	75,800	54,768	46,914
Rye, bu	6,150	8,137	3,751
Barley, bu	27,506	21,756	12,727
Dressed hogs, No	1,640	3,042	710
Live hogs, No	38,759	40,920	31,357
Cattle, No	12,606	11,230	11,891
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	18,797	18,718	22,649
Wheat, bu	26,775	19,166	43,975
Corn, bu	66,816	104,133	384,562
Oats, bu	55,404	47,368	6,397
Rye, bu	11,877	9,663	4,482
Barley, bu	53,562	62,343	8,037
Dressed hogs, No	1,147	3,972	....
Live hogs, No	36,138	36,128	23,135
Cattle, No	10,255	9,180	9,338

There was a moderate amount of trading in produce circles to-day, at lower prices in breadstuffs, and a little firmer feeling in provisions. The weakness in grain was due to general causes. Prominent among them we may note a lower tendency in Liverpool, owing to fine weather there. A powerful local cause was the growing stringency of money; or, rather, the fear that money will soon be stringent, as a great deal of that which was unemployed during the winter is now wanted to pay for building materials, etc., and much of it will go out of the city, now that the Relief bill permits the purchase of materials abroad. Then it is remembered that there will be so much of a pressure to bring stone and lumber here, that the vessels already loaded with grain will not be able to take out second cargoes till the summer is pretty well advanced, leaving our elevators full, with large quantities of grain pressing in from the country, being already sold, to arrive here. Of course freights will be high in consequence of the increased demand, and the whole tendency of the situation will be to make grain heavy here, though it may be wanted elsewhere. These thoughts to-day outweighed the fear of short crops, so prevalent for the past two or three days, and made many holders so weak as to be almost panicky. Numerous orders to sell at the advance established yesterday made the number of sellers even greater.

Highwines were strong and rather quiet, at ½@1c advance on yesterday's improvement. Sales were 100 brls at 86½c; 50 brls at 86¾c, and 100 brls at 84c. Total 250 brls. The market closed at 84½c.

Lake freights were steady and unchanged, at 12½@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18@18½c for do to Oswego.

Dressed hogs were quiet and easier. A few sold at $5.10 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were very quiet, but firmer. Mess pork advancing 10c per brl, and lard 2½@5c per 100 lbs, though there was no demand to speak of, and the market opened apparently weak on pork, with more sellers than buyers. Meats were steady at previous prices. Holders of pork products were inclined to think that the worst is past, and that the recent tremendous decline can scarcely be other than final, as most effects are discounted in our market before their full force is felt outside, and the weakness in provisions was due to previous fears of an excessive supply. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.60; do, seller April, $11.70; do, seller May, $11.85; do, seller June, $12.00; do, seller July, $12.10@12.20; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.40; do, seller April, $8.40@8.55; do, seller May, $8.45@8.55; do, seller June, $8.60@8.65. Green hams at 8c at 8½c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 6@6½c for rough sides; 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs; 6⅞@7c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@9½c. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 11c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11.60; 500 brls do, seller April, at $11.75; 250 brls do at $11.70; 1,000 brls do at $11.65; 500 brls do, seller May, at $11.95; 500 brls do at $11.72; 2,250 brls do, seller June, at $12.00; 250 brls do at $11.92; 250 brls do at $11.90; 200 tcs lard, seller May, at $8.55; 300 tcs do at $8.60; 200 boxes long clear, on private terms; 100 brls shin beef at $5.50.

Flour was very quiet, but firm at previous prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras (Big Lost) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do (low) at $6.37½; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total 510 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $17.50 delivered; 10 tons bran at $15.50 on track; and 1 car country corn meal at $15.25 on track.

Wheat was very weak, averaging fully 1c lower than yesterday, and declining no less than 2½c in the course of the session, the nominal cause being reports of a dull market in Liverpool, owing to finer weather in the British Isles. It was hinted that a few were selling out because they could not obtain a continued use of money wherewith to carry the grain, but it is probable that they did so chiefly because they feared that money will be more stringent shortly, and they wished to stand from under. There was very little cash trading. Seller May opened at $1.29½ and fell irregularly to $1.26⅞, and closed at $1.27. Seller April sold at $1.21½@1.23½, closing at $1.21½. Seller June sold at $1.28@1.30½. Seller the month closed nominal at $1.21½. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.28@1.30; No 3 do at $1.16@1.17; and rejected do at $1.06@1.07, the inside for regular, and none wanted. Cash sales were limited to 1,200 bu No 2 spring at $1.22½; 1,200 bu do at $1.22¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.22; 1,200 bu do at $1.21½; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.26. Total, 5,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but fully a ½c lower, owing to reports of a decline in Liverpool, where the better weather was causing a general weakness in cereals. New York was also weak, though more active at the decline. Seller April opened at 38½c, declined to 37¾c, and closed at 37⅞c. Seller May sold at 41¾@42⅛c; seller May and June at 41¾@42¼c, and seller July at 43½@44½c, the long options all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No 2 at 37⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 37¾c; 50,000 bu do at 37½c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 400 bu on track at 38c; 5,600 bu do at 37⅝c; 400 bu ears at 42c; 400 bu do at 40c. Total, 102,000 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, with scarcely any buyers, at ½c decline from yesterday's advance. No 2, cash or seller the month, sold at 30¾@31c; seller April at 31@31½c, seller May at 34½@34¾c, and seller June at 35¼c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu (fresh) at 31¾c; 50,000 bu at 31c; 25,000 bu at 30¾; 600 bu by sample (white) at 36c; 600 bu do at 33c; Total, 78,600 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, at ½@1c decline, in sympathy with corn. Seller April was offered at 68c (some said at 66c) without buyers. No 2, regular, nominal at the same figure. Sales were 800 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 70c.

Barley was dull at ½c decline from the advance recently established, being sold as offered at 50½c for regular No 2, or seller April, closing dull at 50c. Seller May was quoted at 53¼@53½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 73c, and 1,200 bu do at 68c.

There is a great contest now in progress in St. Louis between tweedledum and tweedledee. Heretofore the St. Louis commission merchants have been intent on making as high-sounding a figure as possible for the sake of attracting grain to the city, and have therefore sold it at a certain price, from which was deducted the cost of storage up to the time of its purchase. The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have recently concluded that the delusion does not pay, and have decided that hereafter certain storage charges shall be paid by the buyers, as is the case in other well regulated cities. Hence curses, and tears, and hard names, and other unpleasant things about which more need not be said.

The Titusville *Herald*, says the oil trade for 1871, taken as a whole, was very prosperous during the year that has just closed. The product of the Pennsylvania district was 5,790,000 barrels last year, against 5,659,000 barrels in 1870. The value of the yield in this region is set down at 26,000,000. In addition to the product of the Keystone State, considerable quantities were produced in West Virginia, Ohio, and Canada, swelling the total yield of the whole country to the enormous amount of 6,600,000 barrels, an amount greater than that of any previous year.

The growth of the Pennsylvania trade is seen in the following exhibit of the annual yield in each year since 1859: Production in 1859, 82,000; in 1860, 500,000; in 1861, 2,113,000; in 1862, 3,056,000; in 1863, 2,611,000; in 1864, 2,116,000; in 1865, 2,497,-; in 1866, 3,597,000; in 1867, 3,347,000; in 1868, 3,715,000; in 1869, 4,215,000; in 1870, 5,659,000; in 1871, 5,795,000. Total barrels, 39,301,000.

The average daily production of America in 1871 was 16,100 barrels against 17,000 in the year previous. But it does not appear that the consumptive demand has increased in the same proportion. This is shown from the fact that the stocks on hand are steadily increasing. The increase in the production of America during the year was 168,000 barrels, while the increase in the stock held over from last year shows an increase of 350,000 barrels as compared with the stock in store on Jan. 1, 1871.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the trading before the call was very limited, only a few lots of wheat being sold, chiefly for May. The following was the result of the call:

Mess pork, cash or seller the month, 500 brls sold at $11.70; closed at $11.60 bid, $11.70 asked; do seller April, $11.65 bid, $11.75 asked; do seller May, 500 brls sold at $11.90; closed at $11.85 bid, $11.92½ asked; do seller June, 500 brls sold at $12.07½; 500 brls at $12.10; closed at $12.05 bid, $12.15 asked; do seller July, $12.20 bid, $12.30 asked.

Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.35 bid, $8.45 asked; do seller April, $8.37½ bid, $8.50 asked; do seller May, $8.60 asked; do seller June, $8.60 bid, $8.67½ asked.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.21½ bid, $1.21½ asked; do seller April, 5,000 bu sold at $1.22; closed at $1.21½ bid, $1.22 asked; do seller May, 40,000 bu sold at $1.27½; 5,000 bu at $1.27¾; closed at $1.27½ bid, $1.27¾ asked; do seller June, 10,000 bu sold at $1.28½; closed at $1.28½ bid, $1.28½ asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 15,000 bu sold at 37⅞c; 5,000 bu at 37½c; closed at 37½c bid, 37⅞c asked; do, seller April, 10,000 bu sold at 37⅞c; 35,000 bu at 37¾c; closed at 37⅞c bid, 38c asked; do, seller May, 25,000 bu sold at 42c; closed at 42c bid, 42⅛c asked; do, seller May and June, 41⅞c bid, 42c asked; do, seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 43½c; closed at 43⅜c bid, 43⅝c asked; do, seller July, 35,000 bu sold at 44½c; 35,000 bu at 43⅞c; closed at 43⅞c bid, 44c asked; do, seller August, 45c bid, 45½c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 30½c bid, 31c asked; do, seller April, 31c bid, 31½c asked; do, seller May, 34½c bid, 34¾c asked; do, seller June, 35c asked.

A slight error crept into this column on Saturday. The amount of corn in sight from New York, on the 15th inst., was 11,506,344 bu, against 4,148,286 bu a year previously.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

BUTTER—There was nothing new to note under this head. The market is kept bare of choice grades, the receipts of such continuing light, but of common to fair descriptions the stocks are liberal and increasing, which prevents any improvement in prices. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—This market was without change in any essential particular. The demand continues steadily fair and the market is firm for all articles in the list. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BEANS—The supply is light, and not sufficient to meet the demand, which is fair both on local account and for shipment. Prices are firm as follows: $1.70@1.85 for common; $2.00@2.25 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.40@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Was rather slow of sale, yet quotations were nominally unchanged. We repeat our list: Common at $40.00@70.00 ℔ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was again quiet, and on stucco prices were easier. We quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ℔ brl.

CHEESE—Business continues reasonably active, for the reason, and the market remains firm at the late advance. Dealers are making no effort to increase sales at the current rates, as the tendency of prices is still unmistakably upward. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The market was again unsettled. The reduced condition of the stocks and the prospect of a late opening of navigation causes a firm feeling, and the advance recently established is pretty generally adhered to. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand but firm at yesterday's prices. Pork barrels, $1.27½@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves, and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

EGGS—Were again in meagre supply and held firmly at 18@20c per dozen for good to choice lots.

FRUITS—DRIED—This market underwent no visible change. The demand is good for nearly all descriptions, and the feeling is firm all around. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@25c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do, new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—The fish trade was reported good, and former rates were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for green fruits was again reported light, and prices were without material changes. We repeat our list as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ℔ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—An easier feeling in sugars was developed to-day, with which exception the market was without visible change. Trade was reported active all around, and a good feeling prevailed. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28@30c; Singapore, at 24½@25c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7¾@8c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A standard, at 12½@12½c; A. No. 2, at 12@12⅛c; B, at 11½@12c; XC, at 11½@11⅝c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@45c; pepper, at 21@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6@6½c; brown Windsor, at 6½@6¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 6½@6½c.

HAY—Remains dull, and prices are still weak and unsettled. The stocks are liberal. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.00. On wagon—timothy, loose, $10.50@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted steady and firm. The demand continues steadily active, and the daily arrivals are readily disposed of. We quote: Green city butchers' 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 16c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade exhibited a fair degree of activity, and quotations were firm as follows:

Horse shoe iron	6¼@6½c
Bar iron	4 7-10@ 4 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 7-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 5-10 rates
Round and square	4 7-10@ 4 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@ 4 8-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20 rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18 rates
Sheet iron	6½ rates
Norway railroad	7½ @ 8½ rates
German plow steel	9 @ 12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11 rates

LUMBER—Choice grades were not so active, but a larger demand existed for common and medium descriptions, and a firmer feeling was manifested. Flat pickets were lower, with sales all the way from $15.00@18.00. Hardwood lumber was fairly active and firm. We quote as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.50
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$26.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There is no abatement in the inquiry, and prices are steady as follows:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@3.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged. The following are the current rates:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ .37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city, ℔ lb	.39@ .42
Kip, ℔ lb	.85@ .95
Kip, veals	.80@ 1.00
City upper No. 1, ℔ ft.	1.00@ 1.15
City upper No. 2, ℔ ft.	.26@ .29
Country upper, No. 1	.25@ .27
Collar, ℔ ft.	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.25@ .27
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.25@ .27
Rough upper, damaged	.22@ .24
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.31@ .33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.21@ .28
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	$1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.10
French calf, 28 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.80

MAPLE SUGAR—Is in fair request at 13@15c per lb.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The movement in this market was active, and the views of dealers were firm at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—$5.75 rates were firm and unchanged. The demand was good: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—No change was noted in the oil market. Business is fair and steadily improving, and, with the exception of lard oil and turpentine, the market rules firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 93@95c.

POULTRY—The offerings to-day were small and under a larger inquiry prices for dressed chickens and turkeys ruled higher. We now quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.00; turkeys, ℔ lb, 17@19c.

POTATOES—Peachblows met with a large demand, and the feeling among holders was one of firmness. The stocks are meagre. We quote: 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1.10@1.15 for good to choice straight lots from store.

SEEDS—Were in less active demand and firm at unchanged quotations: Timothy at $2.20@2.40 for fair to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover at $4.25@5.25 for common to prime, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 65@70c, and Hungarian at 65@75c.

SALT—For this portion of the week there was an active demand for this article, and prices ruled strong at the following range: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15, and diamond C, $2.40 ℔ brl; Ashton dairy $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—The market was quiet and prices were without quotable change. Fair orders are being filled at a concession from the following rates: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@75; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices remain steady and firm. There is a liberal movement at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—We quote the market firm at the following prices: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The stocks of desirable grades are still small, and under the influence of a moderate demand holders are obtaining the following prices:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending March 23.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,270	6,314	1,685
Tuesday	2,024	6,889	999
Wednesday	2,146	10,254	1,850
Thursday	2,022	6,114	2,927
Friday	1,525	6,196	1,506
Saturday	823	2,363	384
Total	12,810	38,110	9,351
Last week	11,264	41,300	6,674
Week before last	10,496	42,374	8,245
Week ending March 2	10,829	42,770	10,096
Total 4 weeks	45,389	164,554	34,366
Since Jan. 1	122,606	762,294	110,176

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,088	5,908	1,524
Tuesday	1,622	4,371	320
Wednesday	1,452	7,048	495
Thursday	1,559	6,377	2,132
Friday	2,205	6,116	1,719
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	8,926	29,820	6,190

CATTLE—The large supply on sale Monday morning—over 4,000 head arrived during Sunday—caused a dull heavy feeling, and buyers were enabled to fill their orders at something of a reduction from the prices current at the close of the preceding week, the decline averaging ¼c on all grades. The dullness and depression, however, proved of short duration. Since Monday the market has been characterized by more than ordinary activity, and although our receipts have been the largest for many weeks, there was no over-plus, and a buoyant feeling prevailed. Not only has the decline sustained on Monday been recovered, but for all grades above common, prices are fully ¼c higher than at the close of the preceding week. While the aggregate receipts were considerably larger than last week, there was very little if any increase in the supply of well matured cattle, the excess of receipts consisting mainly of rough half-fattened stock, not good enough for shippers, and too good for Chicago butchers. About everything was disposed of, however, and generally at remunerative prices, but how long the market for this class of stock will "hold up" under the pressure of so large receipts, is a question that Western shippers will do well to ponder over. So far as choice beeves are concerned there seems to be no reason to fear that the supply will exceed the demand to the extent that prices will suffer. Comparatively few extra beeves have arrived during the week, and sales at our outside quotation were rare. The bulk of the week's business was transacted within the range of $4.75@6.25, though the extremes was from $3.00@6.87½. Stock steers continue in large demand and are salable at $3.75@4.00 for common light thin lots, and at $4.25@4.75 for medium to good droves, averaging 900 lbs and over. New milch cows are in fair supply and in moderate request at about former rates, or at $25.00@50.00 for common, and at $40.00@50.00 for good to choice. Veal calves remain steady at $3.75@6.00, according to quality.

To-day the market was active and strong. The supply was limited to about 1,500 head, all of which were picked up early, the best at a small advance on yesterday's prices. Most of the transfers were at $5.00@6.25. The extreme range was $3.75@6.50. The following are the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

HOGS—The receipts the past week have been 38,110 head, or 3,190 less than last week, and 4,264 less than week before last. It has been a very quiet week throughout, with but slight fluctuation in values. There was a very full attendance of shippers, but there was less competition than usual, and light as were the daily receipts, sellers found it impossible to keep the pens cleared. The range of prices was the same as last week, viz: $4.15@4.80. Sales at the extremes, however, were few, most of the hogs changing hands within the range of $4.30@4.45. The quality is poor, though not unusually so for this season of the year.

To-day the supply was scarce, reaching only 2,500, and under a fairly active inquiry on Eastern account the market was firm at full prices, the pens being cleared at $4.25@4.30 for common; at 4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.60 for good to choice. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
67	200	$4.55	66	169	$4.30	83	199	4.35
64	186	4.40	74	200	4.40	136	214	4.25
71	189	4.36	33	163	4.30	64	224	4.35
80	220	4.35	107	198	4.20	65	204	4.35
61	204	4.30	56	189	4.30	59	207	4.25
60	196	4.30	119	186	4.35	79	185	4.15
34	259	4.75	63	191	4.35	68	211	4.45
51	241	4.30	45	260	4.45	49	234	4.35
58	222	4.40	64	208	4.30	70	272	4.35
67	209	4.40	45	260	4.40	48	210	4.60
55	207	4.30	58	245	4.35			

SHEEP—There is nothing new to note under this head. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and prices continue to advance. Local and Eastern buyers competed for the offerings, and the daily arrivals were quickly taken up, and at almost any price that holders had the hardihood to ask. The highest figure obtained during the week (and, we believe, the highest ever paid in this market) was $7.60, for an extra drove averaging 109 lbs. They were sold by R. Strahorn to Hollis, a Chicago butcher. The market closed firm at $5.50@6.00 for common thin mixed lots; at $6.50@7.25 for medium, and at $7.50@8.25 for good to really choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 23—3 p.m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾@93. Bonds, '62s, 92½; '65s, 93½; '67s, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes, 55f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 8d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 30s 6d. Short ribs, 31s 6d. Tallow, 42s 6d.

Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23—Beeves—Receipts, 6,000. The market continued strong and active up to the close to-night. The yards are nearly empty. Sixty loads will reach here on Sunday. Buyers held back, hoping for a decline, but the advance of ¼@½c was maintained. Range, 5¼@6c for common; 6¼@7c for good; 7½@7¾c for extra and selected. W. Robbins sold 20 Illinois, av 1,000 lbs, at 6c; 20, av 1,080 lbs, at 6⅞c; 17, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 18, av 1,250 lbs, at 7c; 18, av 1,300 lbs, at 7c; 30, av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 19 Canadas, av 1,150 lbs, at 5½c. S. Henry, 17 Michigan oxen, av 1,350 lbs, at 6½c. S. W. Clark, 76 New York bulls av 1,100 lbs, at 5½@5¾c. Flinn & Bennett, 100 Illinois, av 1,400 lbs, at 7¼c. M. Gallice, 25 Canadas, av 1,260 lbs, at 6½c. M. Kirchway, 75 Illinois, av 1,250 lbs, at 7½c. B. Coon, 6 selected Illinois, av 1,420 lbs, at 7c. C. Moore, 19 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at 6½c. A. Woolliston, 16 Illinois, av 1,370 lbs, at 7½c; 17 Canadas, av 1,275 lbs, at 7¼c. J. Geary, 9 oxen, av 1,400 lbs, at $6.20. D. Wakel, 220 Illinois, av 1,150 to 1,200 lbs, at 6½@6½c; 107, av 1,350 lbs, at 7½c; 62, av 1,370 lbs, at 7@7½c. J. Thompson, 150 Illinois, av 1,240 lbs, at 6¾@6½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,600; market strong and ½c higher than last week. Coarse wool, 6¾@9½c; fine, 7½@10½c,—the latter for Ohio, av 117 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,800; a few sales light Illinois at 5½@5¾c. Nearly all shipped through.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, March 23.—The East Liberty Cattle market is firm; arrivals four. Best, 6½ to 7c; stockers, 4½ to 5c; prospects fair.

Sheep—Market slow; arrivals fair; prospects fair. Best, 8½ to 9c; medium, 8 to 8½c; common, 7½ to 7½c.

Hogs—Market slow; arrivals fair. Philadelphia, $5.30 to $5.40; Yorkers, $4.40 to $4.50. Prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The dry goods business is less active, owing partly to the prevalence of a snow storm, but prices are generally buoyant for all staple textiles. We quote: Graniteville brown sheetings, 14½c; Appleton A do, 15c; Laurel H do, 13½c; Massachusetts fine BB, 13c; do C, 10½c; Laconia and Massachusetts standard brown drills, 15½c; Monadnock 9-4 brown sheetings, 30@32½c; do 10-4 do, 35@37½c; Amoskeag bleached muslins, 16½c; do 10-4 bleached sheetings, 42½c; Allendale 8-4 do, 30@32½c; do 9-4 do, 35@37½c; do 10-4 do, 40@42½c; Hill's Semper Idem muslins, 17c; Howe No. 3 do, 16c; Social L do, 13½c; American fancy prints, 11½@12c; Amoskeag do, 10@10½c; Freeman's do, 10@11c; do pink, 11@11½c; do frocks and purples, 10@11c; Sprague's frocks, 11½c; do pinks, 11½@12c; Kennebec yard wide Oswaburgs, 19@19½c; Shaw, No. 7, Portsmouth, 14@15c; Ocean tickings, 15½c; Pearl River do, 29c; Lewiston A do, 32½c; Hamilton regular tickings, 25½c. Oriental percales, 21c; Sprague's do, 19c; and Merrimack do, 17c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton dull; sales good ordinary 20½c; low middling 21½c; medium 22½c; receipts 3,374; exports coastwise 3,031; stock 1,616,266.

NASHVILLE, March 23—Cotton firm; low middling 20c.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 21@21½c.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Cotton firm; net receipts 422; Exports to Great Britain, 2,865; sales 3,000; stock, 19,575.

GALVESTON, March 23.—Cotton steady; net sales 10; stock 3,471; receipts 230.

MOBILE, March 23—Cotton quiet, firm; middlings 21@21½; net receipts 1,49[illegible]; exports coastwise 620; sales 300; stock 34,582.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Cotton firm; demand good; offering fair; net receipts 1,095; exports—Great Britain, 3,164; coastwise 217; sales 1,000; stock 49,745.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—COTTON—Less active; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.10@6.40; common to good extra, $6.50@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.55; white wheat extra, $7.65@8.15; extra Ohio, $6.85@7.85; extra St. Louis, $6.90@9.50. Rye flour, $4.10@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; no receipts. No. 2 Chicago spring, delivered $1.55; winter, red Western, quoted at $1.67@1.74; amber Western, $1.67@1.74; white Western, $1.75@1.80. Rye quiet; Western, 90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 42,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 71@71½c; in store, 70c; yellow Western, 73c. Oats shade firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; Western, in store and afloat, 53½@55½c; Ohio, 55@58c.

EGGS—More active at 24@25c.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Very firm; hemlock sole at 28@29½c; Orinoco 27@27½c.

WOOL—Firm; pulled, 84½c; Texas, 34½c; fall clip California, 41½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9c. Molasses in fair request; Muscovado, 33@36c. Rice steady at 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22¼@23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $13.00@13.15; prime, $11.00; new prime mess, $13.00; mess for April, $13.10; May, $13.20@13.25; June, $13.37; August, $13.50. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $10.50@11.00. Hams steady at $23.00@26.00. Tierce nominal; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs dull at 5¼@5½c. Cut meats, quiet; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@5½c. Middles firm; Cumberland, 6½c; long clear, 7c; short clear, 7½c; short rib, 6¾c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, corn, and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Lower grades easier; superfine, $6.50; XX, $7.25. Corn quiet; mixed, 80c; white, 83@85c. Oats dull, and lower; 58c. Bran, $1.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.25; bacon firm at 5½@7½@8½c; hams, sugar-cured, 10@11c.

GROCERIES—Coffee ½@1c lower; fair, 19@19½c; good, 19½@20c; prime, 20½@20c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 21½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 110½.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 fresh, 38½@39c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 69½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 58½c.

PORK—Steady, $11.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is in fair demand and higher; family, $7.60@7.85. Wheat is in fair demand and higher; red, $1.68@1.72. Corn firm at 47c. Rye heavy at 90@92c. Oats steady at 39@42c. Barley steady at 60@75c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 17@18c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 25@30c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm at 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, an advance asked; none established; $12.00 asked, and $11.75 offered. Lard, an advance asked; none established; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 4c; sides, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders can be bought at 5@5½c, and clear rib and clear at 6½@7c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.90; receipts, 890.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady. Extra, $1.65; No. 1 closed at $1.60½; amber, $1.55@1.56. Corn steady at 49½@50c. Oats in good demand at 39½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—firm; Pennsylvania and red Western, $1.72@1.75. Rye, 87c. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 67c. Oats and barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard, brls, 9c; kegs, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—TOBACCO—Strong at full and unchanged rates.

COTTON—Steady at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Shade firmer; prices unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7@7½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 4½@4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Mess Pork quiet at $12.75.

WHISKEY—Quiet, 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, spring strong; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.40; winter held higher; No. 3 $1.73@1.74 offered; $1.75 asked; No. 2 held at $1.80. Corn strong; closed higher; No. 1 mixed, 40@41c; closing 41½@42c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 35c. Barley firmer, 70@75c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 85c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $13.50 spot. Dry salt meats, quiet; loose clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c; hams, 9½c. Bacon only small order trade. Lard in demand at 8½c, held firmly at 9¼c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; super western, $6.50. Wheat firmer. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet; 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 23—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn unchanged; 71c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 23—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer; No. 1 red winter, $1.67; No. 2, $1.56. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats steady at 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; good demand; 21 car lots, 21@21½ trade lots.

MARINE.

Captains Jesse Cox and David Dall, of Chicago, have purchased the tug L. S. Johnson, from parties in this city for the sum of $10,000.

—Captain Cox has also sold one-fourth interest in the tug Mary P. Harrison to C. W. Charleston, of Chicago; consideration, $3,000.

—There are very few vessel-masters arriving here from Buffalo, Oswego, and other lower lake ports.

—A large number of grain-laden vessels are blocked in the South Branch in consequence of the low state of water.

—Wreckers are still working on the bark Fontanelle, lying at Polk street bridge. It will be remembered that she was burned in the great fire.

—The water in the river on Saturday was higher than for some days past.

—We noticed several lumber hookers on Saturday bending their sails.

—The bark Oconota, grain laden, got hard aground in the river near Lake street bridge on Saturday afternoon.

"Is Being."

Mr. Richard Grant White, whose vehement tilt in the grammatical field against those caitiff forms of speech, "is being done" and "is being built," left them crushed and lame, has found a new opponent. This adventurous knight is Dr. Fitzedward Hall, who is that singularly fortunate being, a literary American accepted and praised by foreign critics, and who is also an authority in Sanskrit, and the holder of an Oxford degree. It is in the April *Scribner* that Dr. Hall throws down his gage in defence of the wounded passive present—imperfect. When Mr. White advances Macaulay, Dickens, and the *Atlantic* as his authorities, Dr. Hall pounces down upon him with Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Landor, De Quincey—all of whom used the objectionable "is being" and "was being." It was an inspiration of analogy, he thinks, that suggested this form, which is in perfect accordance with the symmetry of our verb. He goes so far as to intimate in a courteous manner that White, Marsh, Whately, and the rest of the "purists," are little less than philological fogies, Philistines in speech, conservatives in grammar, and, alas! "minds of a certain order."

An Italian View of American Railways.

The other morning, writes our Italian correspondent, an event happened which in Italy is fortunately of very rare occurrence. An accident took place on the railroad from Florence to Rome. There was, however, no loss more serious than a delay of five hours in the arrival of the train. *La Gazzetta del Popolo* makes the following observations: "Naturally, now, we shall hear an outcry against railways, against the want of security, &c. Those who complain have evidently never been in America. There, where the trains travel always like lightning, it often happens that a train, passing over a bridge badly connected and worse constructed, is precipitated into the river below. Do you know what they do? They fish out, if possible, the material; they fish out the living, if there be any, and reconstruct the bridge upon the same system, with the same degree of solidity, and with precisely the same perils as before, so that, at the first occasion, the same story is repeated. And no one thinks of denouncing the railways. Life is esteemed of so little consequence in America that it is not considered worth while to deplore a lost train."

—The late Marquis de Morante, the celebrated author and collector of rare books, was exceedingly eccentric and most charitable. He never took his salary as a Judge or as Rector of his University, and would always rather buy a new book than lend it to him. The Marquis' library was specially known for its splendid bindings and rare editions.

FURNITURE.

Great Clearing Sale OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THE WEBER Furniture Company,

Previous to removal from the new Post Office Block, will DISPENSE with PROFIT, to save moving goods, till further notice. Sale positive.

STOCK LARGEST IN THE WEST.

Clark & Jackson-sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—RICHARD P. BRUFF and EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of the Court, made in this action, to make a final dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall, respectively, be liens; and

Third, all other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. of each day.

A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

Notice to the Creditors of the Security Insurance Company of New York. To all whom it may Concern. Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, Richard P. Bruff and another against the Security Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of said security Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. 4 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court), in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 32, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 3, of the Revised Statutes; or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated New York, March 6, 1872.

JAMES McKEEN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—WALTER S. GRIFFITH agst. THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Receiver of the property and assets of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained as follows:

First, All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

Second, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate of which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third, All other creditors of said corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payments will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 175 Broadway, in the city of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. of each day.

JOHN D. COCKS, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To all Whom it may Concern—Supreme Court, State of New York, Kings County—Walter S. Griffith agst. The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above entitled action, all creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original section 32, Article 2, Chapter 8, Title 4, Part 3 of Revised Statutes, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.

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Monday Morning, March 25, 1872.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

One week from to-day, Connecticut will elect State officers and a Legislature for the ensuing year, which Legislature will choose a United States Senator for a full term, to take the seat of Hon. O. S. Ferry, whose term expires on March 4, 1873. It is probable that the vote of the State will be close this year, as usual. Last year it was especially so, Governor English being re-elected as the returns were originally made. These returns were subsequently revised by the Legislature, and, after erasing such as were clearly fraudulent, Marshall Jewell (Rep.) was declared elected in his stead. For purposes of comparison, we print the vote as it stood after revision:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Governor—M. Jewell	47,473	J. E. English	47,370
Lieut. Gov—M. Tyler	47,598	J. Hotchkiss	47,262
Sec State—H Appleman	47,580	F. M. Walker	47,281
Treasurer—D P Nichols	47,641	C. M. Pond	47,243

On such a vote as this, Republicans can find no margin for inactivity, and, perhaps, as little margin for conjecture with reference to the result of the present campaign. The new elements of Labor Reform, Temperance, and Woman-Suffrage, which enter into the canvass, are made the basis for computing probabilities by some political calculators, but the result in New Hampshire has shown how utterly absurd such calculations are. Both the Labor Reformers and the Prohibitionists, in New Hampshire, were stronger than they are in Connecticut, and yet all their agitation, and labor, and splutter did not make a respectable minority in the campaign. Still less will their influence be felt in Connecticut. There are, virtually, no side issues in this election. It must be a square, stand-up fight between Republicans and Democrats, without any hope of reinforcements from outside, and, as the State Convention left its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention untrammelled and free to act independently, the Republican party go into this fight unembarrassed by any personal differences or animosities.

It is of the utmost importance that the Republicans win this election, not only that they may be represented for the next six years by a Republican Senator, but that they may give the finishing blow to the Democratic party. The election in New Hampshire did much to kill off the Petroleum Nasbys of the Democracy, and strip them of their power for political mischief; but it did not complete the work. The Copperhead element of that party, which opposed the war and clung to the vanishing skirts of slavery to the last, needs a *coup de grace*. For this reason the Republican victory in Connecticut should be a decisive one. The majority must be emphatic, and, if so, the Democratic party receives its quietus and goes to the tomb of the Capulets. No Republican in that State should be deluded by the interested pleading of the Democrats, that a vote for Governor Jewell is a vote against Ferry, and Schurz, and Sumner. He should vote simply as between Jewell and Hubbard, and allow no other consideration to influence him in his choice. The issue was never more clearly defined, the result never more important, than in this election, and Republicans should not allow themselves to be diverted from their plain duty by any side issues of labor, of temperance, of female suffrage, or who will be, or who will not be, nominated at Philadelphia. The extinction of the Democracy is the grand issue of the campaign, which dwarfs all others into insignificance. Insure that, and the American people are free to go into the Presidential campaign, unembarrassed by the presence of a party which has opposed all progress and all reforms, from the outbreak of the rebellion to the present time. The people are then left free to do something better than hurl back and forth the jargon of dead issues and defunct institutions. The Republicans of Connecticut, therefore, rest under no ordinary responsibility. The destiny of the country for good or evil, during the next four years, lies very much in their hands, and they will be untrue to Republican principles, and unmindful of the best interests of the whole country, if they do not exercise their power to the very uttermost, and bring out every vote in the State to secure not only the success of Republicanism in their own State, but the extermination of the old pro-slavery party in all the States. To do this they deserve, and must have, the aid and sympathy of the Republican party everywhere. If Conkling, Morton & Co. are sincere in their constant and loud expressions of desire for the demise of Democracy, if they are truthful in their manifestations of horror at the flagrant designs and dangerous acts of that party, they, too, will lend a helping hand, and work as vigorously to drive that party out of existence as they have worked of late to excommunicate better Republicans than themselves. The majority of the American people are looking to Connecticut to prepare the way for the Presidential campaign by removing obstructions. They cannot be disappointed if every Republican voter in that State does his duty next Monday.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

We ventured, a few days ago, the suggestion that Mr. Sherman's Tariff bill, as well as his speech on the general subject, indicated a purpose on the part of the managers in Washington to avoid or defeat all legislation looking to a reduction of protective duties. Since then, and much sooner than we anticipated, the fraud has become manifest, and, at the present moment, the Senate of the United States is in the attitude of refusing to make any modification of the tariff. It will be remembered that the House of Representatives, in March last, passed bills by a two-thirds vote repealing the duties on salt and coal. These bills the Senate refused to consider. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whose re-election was to take place during the succeeding summer, stated that he was not prepared to act, and wished to employ the vacation, from March to December, to inquire into the whole question of tariff legislation. On his motion, therefore, the bills were passed over. When Congress met in December, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House was constituted in accordance with the repeatedly-expressed sentiments of the House. That Committee at once addressed itself to the preparation of a bill revising the whole tariff, and making a liberal reduction of taxation. Mr. Sherman, who in the meantime had been re-elected, sought to anticipate the action of the House, by preparing a scheme which he must have known would never pass. This bill contained three sections,—one changing the present duties on tea, coffee, salt, rice, hides, lumber, lead, and iron-wire; the second section reducing by one-tenth the present taxes on cotton, woollen and silk goods, iron and steel (except pig-iron and steel rails), earthenware, glass, and leather; and a third section increasing the free list. Hardly, however, had the bill got fairly before the Senate, when Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Finance Committee, moved an amendment placing tea and coffee on the free list. The Senate, by a three-fourths vote, adopted the amendment. This was simply throwing away $20,000,000 of gold revenue per annum. Then Mr. Sherman, affecting indignant astonishment at the vote of the Senate, moved to strike out the second section of the bill, on the ground that the Government could not afford to lose any more revenue! He acted as unaware of the fact that the proposed reduction of duties on the articles mentioned in that section, would involve an increase of importation and, therefore, of revenue. It looks very much like a "put-up job."

The Senate actors in this little farce of "how to avoid reducing taxes," when the curtain fell at the close of the first act, presented a remarkable tableau: Senator Scott exultant over the loss of $20,000,000 of gold revenue, and Senator Sherman tearfully warning the Senate that, to reduce the tax on clothing wool from 116 down to 104 per cent, or the tax on blankets from 109 to 98 per cent, would so cripple and embarrass the Treasury that he would not be responsible for the consequences! Mr. Morton added much to the amusement of the day by gravely asking Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to state how much the average profits of the manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania were (as though that had anything to do with it), and these gentlemen as gravely stated that, under a tariff ranging from 40 to 150 per cent, and, in many instances, prohibitory, the average profits were only 8 per cent. Upon these answers, Mr. Morton said he was satisfied with the tariff as it is, and the people ought to be grateful that Congress did not increase the tax for the benefit of the suffering coal and iron gentlemen of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morton did not tell what the profits of the farmers in Indiana are. Perhaps he reserved that for the campaign.

This is the record upon which the party managers in the Senate propose to go before the country at the coming election. The record, stripped of all deceptions, is, that the tariff has at last reached the point where almost every corporation and monopoly has some tax levied for its benefit; that the people of the United States willingly submitted to enormous taxation, levied ostensibly to carry on the war, but really to shift the burden off the shoulders of these corporations and upon those of the common people; that the monopolies propose to adhere to them until the people revolt, and, as there is no sign of any immediate revolt, the taxes shall continue unchanged. But the Senate managers have not exclusive control of this question. The country can yet look with some confidence to the House of Representatives to expose the fraud, if not to correct it.

The House is charged by the Constitution with the duty of originating revenue measures. It must not accept this ridiculous farce enacted in the Senate as conclusive of the subject. Let the House mature its bill, and send it to the Senate. Let that body accept or reject it, but the House has the power to refuse to adjourn until the Senate acts upon it one way or the other. We are on the eve of an election for Congress, for one-third of the Senate, and for President. Let the House, as the immediate representatives of the people, demand a reduction of taxes, and refuse to adjourn until that demand is answered, Yes or No.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.

On Friday last the representatives of the four railways centering at Council Bluffs, Iowa (the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, and Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs), entered into an agreement respecting the delivery of freight destined for points on the Union Pacific Railway, the terms of which are set forth in the following notice to their agents:

Commencing Monday, March 25, you will quote rates and issue bills of lading, for freight destined to Omaha and points West, to Council Bluffs only. On and after that date our responsibility ends at Council Bluffs.

Notify all parties who have heretofore issued bills of lading or given rates over our roads.

M. HUGHITT, Sup't C. & N. W. R. R.
HUGH RIDDLE, Sup't C., R. I. & P. R. R.
C. E. PERKINS, Sup't B. & M. R. R. R.
A. L. HOPKINS, Sup't K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.

The immediate cause for the issue of this order is, that the Union Pacific Railway Company, having completed their bridge over the Missouri River, have sought to compel these roads to run their trains over the bridge and pay a toll of ten dollars on each car for the privilege. Supposing that each of the Iowa roads runs two freight and two passenger trains per day, each way, to and from Council Bluffs, and is compelled to run three miles beyond its terminus and back again (that being the distance to the Union Pacific transfer grounds in Omaha), the net result is, that they run altogether ninety-six miles per day, and pay a large sum in tolls, in order to pass over a bridge which they do not own, and in order to transact business which four trains each way per day, running in all twenty-four miles, would do as well. Against this attempted extortion and waste, the four railroads above named have protested. They have also determined that they will not submit to it, and in this determination they will be sustained by the public, for the toll sought to be imposed upon the cars passing over the bridge must come out of the business of the country.

In the action which they have taken, these roads do not assume to decide any controversy between the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs. They do not assume to know whether the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is in Iowa or in Nebraska. They only know that their own roads end at Council Bluffs, and that they cannot be required to operate anybody else's road or bridge. If the Union Pacific Railroad Company don't want to carry freight and passengers across their own bridge, they can leave them alone, so far as the Iowa and Missouri roads are concerned. The latest device of the Union Pacific is to lease their bridge to a private individual, named Homan. Since no act of Congress has given them the power to lease their bridge, or any other part of their road, this transaction with Homan, if it has been correctly reported, is void.

The St. Croix & Bayfield Land-Grant bill hangs fire between the two houses of Congress. We do not suppose there is much doubt as to the real character of the bill. It is not legislation for the State of Wisconsin, but for the benefit of a few speculators and landsharks who are using the name of the State to promote their own ends. The bill, however, is supported by the six Representatives and two Senators from Wisconsin, and may, therefore, be claimed as a measure asked for by that State. These same Senators and Representatives recently have gone out of their way to oppose a measure in which all Illinois was interested,—the bill allowing a rebate of duties on articles imported to rebuild Chicago,—and, though that bill was opposed with great fussiness by the Wisconsin Senators, we hope that the fourteen Representatives and two Senators from Illinois will not, for that reason, give their votes to defeat the St. Croix Land-Grant bill. While we have to regret that our neighboring State has, through her Senators and Representatives, been placed in antagonism to Illinois, we do not believe that any considerable portion of her people shared in that hostility. It was confined to a few politicians and speculators,—about the same class probably as those who are to derive benefit from the St. Croix Land-Grant bill. We acquit the people of Wisconsin generally of any opposition to the Chicago Relief bill, and therefore hope that the Senators and Representatives from this State will not permit any feeling of resentment toward the Senators and Representatives of Wisconsin to induce them to oppose and defeat the St. Croix land-grant. Let them judge of that bill upon its own merits or demerits, and act and vote as kindly and as generously towards the people and State of Wisconsin as if there had been no exhibition of malignity and hostility shown towards this State on the Chicago Relief bill.

Just as the small cloud of war between England and the United States had begun to dissipate under the genial influences of the correspondence between Earl Granville and Secretary Fish, we are again startled by a furious blast from the London *Morning Post*, which threatens us with all sorts of dire consequences should the Geneva Arbitration fall through. It assumes that, in such an event, the Americans would go to catching cod, haddock, and mackerel all over British waters, and annex Canada forthwith.

On this assumption, the *Post* first demonstrates that we cannot annex Canada, because Canada can send a larger army into the field than we and at much shorter notice; and that, at the first signal of war, the English fleet would cross the Atlantic and blockade the American ports, and it adds: "No one knows better than the Secretary of the Navy at Washington that the Union possesses no vessels which could compel us to raise the blockade or return the compliment by sealing up our ports." Having thus satisfactorily demonstrated that we cannot annex Canada, it goes on to argue that, if we do annex her, the balance of power in the Union will be destroyed, and that the Northern States will be disintegrated and crushed between Canada and the Southern States.

These dreadful vaticinations of the *Post* would undoubtedly cause alarm in this country were its assumptions made upon any real basis; but, as the failure of the Geneva Arbitration would only place matters *in statu quo*, we do not imagine that any Cape Cod skipper would go fishing where he ought not to, or that any movement would be made to annex Canada without her own wish. In the meantime, the arbitration will go on, and, if the claim for indirect damages is pressed, the Court will undoubtedly quash it, for which we shall thank the Court when we come to our senses.

Fighting Indians in Montana is evidently an expensive luxury. The bill for the expenses of a battalion of troops which was raised by the Governor of that Territory in 1867, for a brief Indian campaign, has just been sent in to the General Government. The Inspector General, having examined the items, reports some most astonishing facts. Among the articles purchased for the troops were tobacco at $3.50 per pound; tea $4.50 per pound; dried apples and peaches 80 cents per pound; buffalo robes $25; and whiskey, $16 per gallon. The cost of the food for each horse was $3 per day, and the cost of clothing for each man $307, beside his buffalo robe. Before the accounts are audited, the Inspector General should not only ascertain what sort of meats these high-priced Cæsars fed upon, but where withal they were arrayed. The regimental apparel of the late James Fisk, Jr., on festive days, could hardly have equalled in gorgeousness the $307 suits in which the cavaliers of Montana chased the unbreeched Indians over the plains. The Government ought to know if, when Montana expects every man to do his duty, she expects him to do it in broadcloth, green kids, satin neck-tie, diamond studs, monogram sleeve-buttons, silk hats, and gold-headed canes. If so, it would be more economical for the Government to board Montana volunteers and horses at some first-class hotel, and send out regulars to do the work.

In the debate of Friday, on the Tariff bill, Senator Morton reiterated the oft-told statement of the necessity of a protective tariff for the sake of American labor, and propped it up with the oft-told argument that, because wages in England are, in money, about seven-twelfths of wages here, the admission of the products of English labor under a revenue tariff would destroy all demand for American labor. The fact is, that wages in England are really as high as wages here. Seven dollars there will buy quite as much clothing, food, furniture, as twelve dollars here. The true remuneration of a workingman, or of any one, is the amount he can buy with the money paid him. In the flush days of '49 a Californian day-laborer could get $60 a week, but his wages were, nevertheless, lower than a New-Yorker's, whose six days' toil brought him only $9; for the latter could get far more with his pay than the former with his. The effect of our semi-Mongolian policy is to keep wages high in money and low in value. If we could buy in the cheapest market, so that a certain sum of money would go twice as far as now, it would require that the money-wages be cut down one-half, to reduce the condition of the workman; if they were cut down one-third, he would be richer than he is now. It is idle to pretend that our present system enriches capital and labor alike; every cent which it compels the people to pay above the cost of an article elsewhere is just so much taken from the rightful due of labor.

The Postmasters, Assessors, Pension Agents, and Bread-and-Butter Brigade generally, who control or edit newspapers in Illinois, are greatly excited about the course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and especially about our suggestion that the Democratic party, which the newspapers of these Postmasters, Assessors, Pension Agents, etc., have been so long trying to kill, shall now die and be buried out of sight.

Why, we ask, should these Postmasters, Assessors, Pension Agents, and Bread-and-Butter newspapers now object to the accomplishment of the end so dear to their hearts? Through many hard-fought campaigns, in many gory encounters with knife and fork and spoon and kitchen furniture, have they assaulted the Democratic party. "Death to Copperheadism!" has been their war-cry these many years, as they rushed furiously into the pantry. Why are they so startled when complete victory seems about to perch upon their banners,—when death has finally overtaken Copperheadism, and it goes to the dark and silent tomb without even a funeral sermon? We leave the Postmasters, Assessors, Pension Agents, and their excited newspapers to answer these questions. Meanwhile they are at liberty to throw as many stones at THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as they ever threw at the Copperheads. If they don't hurt us any more than they hurt them, the damage will not be great.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Hoosac Tunnel have commenced a hearing on the long-expected scheme for consolidating the lines of railroad between Boston and Troy on the tunnel route. The first hearing took place on Wednesday last, at which the Fitchburg, Troy & Boston, and the Vermont and Massachusetts roads, were represented. All the interests represented were in favor of consolidation. Mr. E. H. Derby, who was present, and represented the world in general, wanted, when the consolidation was effected, to run a line from Eagle Bridge, beyond Troy, through Balston, N. Y., striking the Midland Road at Oneida Lake, and using the latter road until Oswego was reached. This, in connection with a new line contracted for in Massachusetts, would make an unbroken through route from Boston to the great lakes, the distance from Boston to Chicago by the proposed route being 900 miles. He would have the new consolidation and the State of Massachusetts control the new route, with no chance for watered stock or the manipulations of such men as Vanderbilt.

On Friday last, Senator Morton made some remarks about a morgue which was preparing at Cincinnati for the reception of bodies needing identification. We suppose that the body which he had particularly in mind was that of the Democratic party. Of course Mr. Morton will desire to identify the remains, and we venture to promise that he will be allowed to do so. It will be so gratifying to him to go home and tell his constituents that the Democratic party, which he has fought so long, is at last out of the way. He will be like a troubadour marching home from the war. He will immediately touch his guitar in the State of Indiana, and tell the people that their old enemy, the Democratic party, is no more—that there was a morgue at Cincinnati, and that he went thereto and viewed the body, and testified at the inquest. His joy will be exceeding great, of course.

If the reports of the tenor of Lord Granville's second note on the Alabama Claims are correct, he proposes an inadmissable solution of the difficulty. He suggests that we submit to the Tribunal of Geneva our claims for direct damages; that both nations submit claims for indirect damages; and that, after the Tribunal has decided upon the validity of these latter, England and America shall decide upon it. This is a mere putting-off of the evil day. Unless the Commissioners of Geneva can give a final decision, it is useless to go through the farce of submitting questions to them. If the consequential claims are right, they must be presented and finally decided upon; if they are wrong, they ought to be withdrawn. There should be no middle course, and, above all, no delay in the settlement of the point in dispute.

The workingmen of Ohio have been pouring into the State Senate remonstrances against the proposed system of employing the Penitentiary convicts for the benefit of the State, and have had half-a-dozen mass-meetings, to request the author of the bill to resign. Now this measure resembles closely the vaunted panacea of the Internationale for all the woes of poverty,—the employ by the Government of all unemployed labor. It is practising it on a small scale, to be sure; but, nevertheless, the main idea is that the State shall avail itself of the labor of the men it is required to support. The opposition Ohio meets with is but a type of that which would greet the United States if it tried the same thing, on a larger scale.

The foreign mail informs us that M. Catacasy, late Russian Minister to this country, whose extraordinary ideas of diplomacy kept him in continual hot water, and finally resulted in his recall by his Government, was received very coolly by the Czar, and his more immediate, if less august master, M. Gortschakoff, and that, under the influences of this chilling reception, he has resolved to drop affairs of State and go into journalism. It is more than certain, however, that he has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, for, if his pen is only half as fussy and garrulous in journalism as his tongue was in diplomacy, his seat will be as full of thorns as a Canada thistle. In the meantime, we ourselves, if report be true, are worse off than we were under Catacasy's diplomatic *régime*, the Russian Government having sent as his successor the Baron D'Offenburg, who has been engaged, of late, in stirring up disturbances in Europe. The first note of warning concerning the new Minister comes in a letter from Henry Boernstein, formerly editor of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, of St. Louis, to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, written from Berlin; who charges that Offenburg has received his promotion for successfully creating disturbances in Roumania anent the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar.

The *Saturday Review* is renewing its attacks upon the woman of the period, and, in its last effort, criticises sharply the prevailing fashions in hair and dress. The apparent straining after effect, which really mars the effect of those diatribes, is in marked contrast with the clear-cut, gently-satirical essays of Addison on the same theme. The truth is, that the prevalence for any length of time of any feminine fashion is a sure sign that men approve of it, for women dress to please men far more than to worry other women. This was well put by Leech, in the height of the anti-crinoline excitement in England, by a sketch of a scrawny wife appearing to her husband, who has complained of her crinoline, hoopless and collapsed, and saying: "Come, George, come and take a walk." George's horror is plain to see, and is but an index of what all men would feel if women were to follow in their dress the advice that men lavish so liberally upon them.

Harvard University has acquired, by purchase and bequest, much valuable land within the corporate limits of Cambridge. A custom, which by lapse of time has come to have almost the force of a law, has kept this land untaxed. Now, Cambridge proposes to do away with the custom; against which Harvard vigorously protests. President Elliott claims that the University, by attracting to the place a thousand young men, is a constant source of revenue, so that it already pays very heavy indirect taxes, and ought not to be required to do more. To this, the town replies that the same argument would apply to any manufactory, which increases the population by attracting workmen, and that its manifest absurdity in such a case proves its worthlessness everywhere; and that it is unjust to tax poor citizens to pave roads and build sidewalks for the benefit of a rich College. As the town has both the power and the will, it is probable that Harvard will no longer escape taxation.

It has become a settled thing for our second-rate actresses and would be *primi donne* to herald their performances by a liberal advertising of the magnificent costumes they will wear therein. The show-bill looks, at first glance, like a dressmaker's announcement. The names of play or opera actors and actresses are dwarfed by glowing details of toilets of velvet and satin and silk. This reign of millinery is, perhaps, the inevitable result of the reign of machinery. We have made our theatres depend for their success so much on scenery and mechanical effects, and are now subscribing so enthusiastically to the doctrine that a dressmaker can make an actress as well, that we are in danger of ignoring the real requisites of histrionic triumphs. Millinery and machinery are very well in their way, but what the American stage needs most is women and men. On whom is Charlotte Cushman's mantle to fall?—and who will be our Edwin Booth for comedy?

There is a mother-in-law in Jamestown, N. Y., who has triumphantly vindicated that much-abused class of relations. Her son-in-law (Marlow) committed a murder and was arrested. The proof was strong against him, but on his trial this unique mother-in-law (Mrs. Ortman) testified that she caught the murdered man assaulting her daughter (Mrs. M.); that she struck him with a hammer and killed him; and that her daughter and herself burned up the body. On this testimony, the jury disagreed. A new one was empanelled, and a rigid cross-examination broke down Mrs. Ortman's ingenious perjury, and proved Marlow's guilt. He is to be hanged April 29. The case is without a precedent. A man who can inspire his mother-in-law with such affection is a *rara avis*, too good for hanging.

The story-teller, like slander, loves a shining mark, and is always actuated by a praiseworthy ambition to make his anecdote worthy of its hero. The latest case of abnormal growth is afforded by the story of the exploit of the Empress of Brazil in saving a man from drowning. The facts of the case were, we believe, that while Their Majesties were being rowed to the Azure Grotto, near Naples, one of the oarsmen fell overboard, was seized by the Empress, and held up until his fellows lifted him into the boat again. The latest version of this incident we find in an Iowa paper, which gravely assures its readers that a man fell overboard from a ship in the Gulf of Naples, whereupon Her Majesty, who was on the vessel, "dived overboard after him, and, at the peril of her own august life, supported him until assistance arrived."

Philadelphia has followed the prevalent fashion of taking a private census of her own, and reports some results which, if true, are not flattering to the officials who had charge of that city. It is claimed that the census returns entirely overlook 983 manufacturing establishments, which do an aggregate business of nearly $100,000,000 a year. It scarcely seems as if such an oversight could have been made, but yet great errors have been discovered in the reports from other cities. Instead of crediting the Garden City with the million or so of people claimed for her by enthusiastic paragraphers, the census returns contained the ludicrous mis-statement: "Chicago,—300,000."

The Philadelphia City Reform Committee have adopted a resolution that no office-holder, either National, State, or municipal, or any employe in any department of any of these offices, shall be eligible to a seat in either a City or County Convention. The new Philadelphia broom is evidently meant to sweep clean. Should the experiment prove successful in securing an honest and respectable body of men to represent the people in convention, or not, it is well worth trying. Some radical change from the dictations and corruptions of office-holders lies at the very basis of political reform, and it may be that Philadelphia has hit the exact change which the people want.

A day or two since, we alluded to the very remarkable prayer offered by the very remarkable Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, with reference to woman-suffrage, and the subsequent rebuke of the House. It appears now that the prayer, instead of aiding the proposed reform, very naturally aided to defeat it. The pending resolution, which the Chaplain had attempted to engineer, allowed the women to vote equally with the men upon their own emancipation when the question should come before the people, and was defeated by 77 to 135.

Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, has published a letter saying that, although a promoter of the Cincinnati Convention, he cannot vote for Judge Davis for President of the United States, since he (Davis) joined in reversing the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-Tender act, after the Court (as Judge Stallo believes) had been packed for the purpose of reversing said decision.

The New York *Herald* urges the office-holders to make a rush on Senator Morton's Cincinnati morgue, and convert it into a Grant thingumy. All right! Cincinnati is a large town, with plenty of hotels and a convenient graveyard. Only don't send Sile Hudson, or Cramer, or Lamper, or Casey, or Sharpe, or Orville, or Dent.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

G. B. Phillips and Mr. Nelson, of Cambridge, have each lost four cattle from a mysterious disease. The animals die in about twenty-four hours from the time it makes its appearance. After death, the flesh next the skin appears more or less discolored and bloody, with a watery, red fluid, and a jelly-like appearance under the skin.

—The Trustees of St. John's Episcopal Church at Peoria are about to erect a new and handsome church at the corner of Jefferson and Liberty streets.

—Treasurer Bailey, of Fulton County, reports $18,000 of sinking fund on hand, and was instructed by the Board of Supervisors to use it in purchasing outstanding county bonds at the best figures which could be obtained.

—Alton has doubled the salary of Wm. Hayden, Supervisor of the Poor, for able services.

—P. D. Chaney and F. H. Toese, of Christian County, own a farm of 4,450 acres, 500 of which is in winter wheat. The estate is valued at $250,000.

—According to the New York *Herald*, Illinois furnishes to Washington, in the person of an ex-member of Congress, its best poker player and best lobbyist.

—The local of the Kankakee *Gazette* says that he does not depend upon journalism for his daily bread, but raises hens. Which moves the Dixon *Telegraph* to ask whose hens he raises.

IOWA.

A DesMoines druggist reports forty opium-eaters in that vicinity.

—A Burlington man picked up and placed in a basket 100 eggs in fifty-two minutes. The eggs were placed in a row, one yard apart, and the basket one yard from one end of the row. He had made a wager that he could accomplish the feat inside of one hour. He had to walk six miles.

—Morgan Edwards, the eccentric Evangelist, has accepted the call of the Iowa Falls Baptist Society to become their regular pastor.

—The Mayor, Marshall, Treasurer, Assessor, and eight Aldermen of Lansing are all named John.

—Sleepy John, a celebrated trotting horse, owned by A. H. Trask, of Independence, has been sold for $10,000.

—Winterset has the finest Court house in Iowa. It is built of substantial Madison County marble, quarried within a mile of its site. The structure cost $105,000. It has a town clock in the cupola which cost $2,000. From this cupola can be seen every township in the county; also, the Indianola Court House, twenty-six miles distant.

—A firm in Dubuque received a $5 bill the other day, upon which was inscribed: "This is the last of a fortune of $20,000 given to me by my mother. All spent in dissipation, and this will go to-night. Oct. 28, 1867."

WISCONSIN.

St. John's College, Prairie du Chien, has 210 students.

—About seventy new buildings have been erected in Peshtigo. They are said to be generally of a better class than their predecessors.

—Janesville will ornament its Court House Park.

—President Whitford, of Milton College, who has been suffering from a wound in one of his legs received in a railroad disaster, is now able to attend his classes.

—The La Crosse *Leader* says: "A warrant for the arrest of a man in the [illegible], thirty miles from Black River Falls, was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Winston. He left on the 5 a. m. train on Tuesday morning, and on arriving at Black River Falls, hired a team, drove thirty miles, arrested his man, returned to La Crosse, and had him in the lock-up at half-past 11 the same night. He travelled 216 miles, 60 of which was with a team, in 19 hours."

MICHIGAN.

Marquette County is overrun by wolves from the Wisconsin pineries. One recently caught had a stout leather strap round his neck, which he must have worn for years.

—Maple sugar festivals are the latest epidemic.

—The girls in Grand Rapids have formed an Early Closing Association, and will receive no calls after 10 p. m.

—The Midland *Times* says: "There is no longer any question about the success of the manufacture of hemlock extract. The experiments made in this village demonstrated the yield, while the New York and Boston quotations show the profit connected with its manufacture to be sufficient to stimulate parties to make extensive arrangements to utilize the product, hitherto considered valueless."

MINNESOTA.

Wire fencing is not a success in Minnesota. Three-fourths of the farmers who have tried it are disgusted with its use.

—About ninety conversions have taken place during the revival meetings at the Methodist church, in Rochester, of which thirty-one are heads of families.

PERSONAL.

Miss Edith Young, of Brooklyn, on her seventeenth birthday, entertained over 50 of her friends under 10 years of age, presenting each with a boquet.

—Two absurd young men want to be admitted to Vassar College because it is leap year.

—They cheer their winter evenings in Minnesota with ghost parties. The tickets are illustrated with skull and cross-bones, and the supper consists of a skeleton turkey.

—The Vermont Central Railroad has in its employ a sturdy youth of almost 19, who measures 6 feet 6½ inches in his stockings. His weight at present is 196 pounds and when he gets his growth, he will be a fine specimen of a Green Mountain boy, being in every way well proportioned.

—Captain E. E. Pray of West Eden, Me., is building a vessel of about 50 tons, for which his two boys, one 9, the other 11 years old, have sawed with a common hand-splitting saw, the clamps, which are 54 feet long and 11 inches wide; the wales, 250 feet long and 7 inches wide; the shoe, 50 feet long and 10 inches wide, and split out 1,500 tree-nails.

—The Rev. E. C. Jones of Southington, Conn., who had been pastor over his church in that place for 36 years, died last week. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College, and was a classmate of President Noah Porter, who preached at his funeral.

—The Springfield *Republican* says: "The corps of the new Boston paper, the *Globe*, includes, besides the publisher, his son, Murray R. Ballou, as financial editor; C. Ira Pascoe, as editor of foreign intelligence; Wasson, of the Charleston *Chronicle*, as local; E. P. Whipple as reviewer; Miss Hamlin as New England editor; and Mr. Woolf as dramatic critic. Half the compositors are girls."

—A lady in Lyon County, Ky., of the name of Oliver, recently gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls—all of whom are alive and doing well. Thirteen years ago this same lady brought forth three children at one birth, two of whom are still living.

—The house in which John Brown was born, is still standing in Torrington, Conn., on a hilltop—a brown, wooden farm-house, now tenanted by a colored family, and even the bed-room on the ground floor in which he was born is shown to visitors, and has half its door cut off and carried away for relics of the martyr.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa, is pronounced the first lady in the United States who visited the camps of our soldiery and ministered to the wants of the sick. In early June of '61, she was on the field near Washington.

—The fifth "wrangler" at Cambridge, England, this year is Mr. George Lockhardt Rives, an American, and the twenty-ninth is a son of Dickens. There were 45 wranglers in all.

—Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, the authoress, was once a resident of Potosi, Wis.

—Dr. Brewer, of London, has been examining the condition of the men engaged in the sewers, and discovers that there are so employed 283 men, of ages varying from 19 to 78, and of a length of service ranging from seven weeks to fifty-two years. Of these men there were but sixteen attacked with fever last year, and half of these cases were intermittent, and had nothing at all to do with sewers.

—William Moody, who claims to be the first white child born in Cincinnati, now lies paralyzed and destitute in that city, at the age of 82.

—Thomas Nast, the well known caricaturist, has purchased a fine house at Morristown, N. J., and will make that place his permanent residence. He has been boarding at Morristown for nearly a year past.

—George M. Wilder, a railway conductor out of Boston for the past 17 years, announced his intention of taking a trip to California, and was presented by friends with $700.

—Dan. B. Griffin, of Essex Junction, Vt., 12 years of age, writes the Burlington *Free Press* that he has improved vacation by making a bed-quilt of 1,082 pieces.

—The *Western Mail* says it is now definitely settled that the marriage of the Marquis of Bute with the Hon. Miss Howard will take place at Glossop, on April 16.

—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) now occupies the residence of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, at Hartford, and Miss A. M. Beecher is the only member of the Beecher family now living there.

—Thomas Minshall, a young man residing in Chester, Pa., was terribly poisoned a week or two since by a species of hair-dye in common use among barbers. While coloring his moustache the barber suffered a drop of the dye to fall upon his lower lip, which was slightly chapped. In a short time after the part began to swell, became inflamed to an enormous size, and his whole face presented a shocking appearance. Convulsion after convulsion followed, and for some days his life was in great jeopardy.

—George W. Gates, of Cady's Falls, Vt., was the seventh of his family to commit suicide.

—Joseph Washington, born a slave in Kentucky, and who was a noted *attaché* of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, died at Cambridge, Ill., on Monday. Not long ago he expressed a wish to be "buried in de church if it didn't cost too much; but," he added regretfully, "I 'spect it will."

—The Belfast *Morning News* has called attention to the exportation of factory-girls to Belgium, and a few days ago a solicitor brought the matter under the notice of the magistrates of the town. He states that a considerable number of factory-girls have been shipped to Belgium, where it was promised they would be provided with employment at wages in advance of those received in that town, and that in some instances the girls have embarked without the knowledge of their parents, or other responsible protectors.

—Roswell Parker, of Detroit, caused the arrest of his step-son, 10 years of age, for stealing from him $1. Little Eddie pleaded guilty, and has been locked up with thieves, burglars, and murderers.

—"Snow-Shoe Thompson" recently called on the editors of the Washington *Chronicle*, and is thus sketched:

For five winters he carried the United States mails, weighing from sixty to eighty pounds across the Sierra Nevada, when the snow was all the way from eight to thirty feet deep, being protected from sinking by the Norwegian snow-skate. He slept on the snow without overcoat or blankets. The Norwegian skate is made of wood. It is ten feet long, four inches wide, an inch and a half thick in the middle, and a quarter of an inch thick at the ends. The front end is turned up about one foot like a sled-runner. With these snow shoes Mr. Thompson can run down a mountain a mile in a minute. From Placerville, California, to Nevada it is ninety miles. Several times persons have crossed with him as their guide and while in many instances they succumbed to the cold, notwithstanding their overcoats, blankets, and furs, and liquors, he never made use of liquor, in any form, no matter how great the cold and exposure. He was better off without it. At the end of his route he sometimes used a little. He related to us many interesting anecdotes of personal encounters with wolves and of difficulties in digging down through the snow to get into station-houses entirely covered up by snow. Snow-shoe Thompson is in the city for the purpose of looking after a bill of relief. He was born in Norway in 1827 and came to this country at the age of 10 years. He is a stout well-built man light hair and blue eyes—a true type of the Scandinavian race. He anticipates great pleasure in hearing his countrywoman [Nilsson] sing.

—The late James H. Hackett's second wife was a maid-servant in his house when he married her, some three years ago. She is an Irish girl, and is a lady of marked good sense. She was about 25 years of age when she became the wife of the great actor. They were married by Father Farley, of Jamaica, who was a warm friend of Mr. Hackett. The infant heir was born after the great delineator of Falstaff passed his 70th year.

—The late Dr. Henry Ingersoll, of Canton, Ill., after learning the printers' trade became engaged in General Miranda's ill-fated filibustering expedition, organized for the ostensible purpose of aiding the colonies on the Spanish Main in throwing off the yoke of Spain. Nearly all the members of the expedition were captured, and thirteen of the Doctor's companions were hung, their heads severed from their bodies, stuck upon poles and paraded through the streets. The remainder were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. After a confinement of three years in the dungeons of Carthagenia, South America, through the intercession of powerful friends, Dr. Ingersoll was pardoned by the King of Spain.

—Seth Wilbur Payne, sent to the Auburn Penitentiary for libeling Justice Doolittle, wrote His Honor several letters from Rome Jail, one of which contains the following:

I never wished to wrong you. I am sorry to learn that I have. Almost everybody tells me that you are in every particular an honorable man. Everybody curses and despises me for having thought you were not an honorable man. I am very sorry that I have thought of you otherwise than as an upright and true citizen. I beg your pardon for having thought as I did. It was no doubt wrong in me to think so. I always knew my thoughts were peculiar. I have noticed that I seldom think as other people think. My mother told me many times that I was the oddest little scamp she had in the house. I am reminded that I have carried my oddity a little too far in your case, Judge, and now I really wish you would let me out of this cell and let me go home with my wife and go on with my business. I can't afford to lose four months just now. I want to help make Uncle Horace Greeley President, and I can't help a bit if you keep me locked up in the Penitentiary; now won't you listen to me, Judge, and let me out? I'll try hard to correct any mistakes I have made. I'm all the time making mistakes, but will learn to do better just as fast as I can. I would like to talk with you.

—Mayor Flanders, of New Orleans, sent the following message to the City Council on March 19:

A large number of persons have been sued by Mrs. Gaines, who claim that the city is their warrantor, and, relying probably upon the city, have put in no appearance before the courts, and some of them probably are included in the long list of judgments rendered *pro confesso* by the United States Court. These and all parties interested should understand that the city denies all responsibility as warrantor, and that unless they promptly put in an appearance they may find themselves stripped of their property, by allowing Mrs. Gaines to take judgment against them by default. I have taken every step to protect the city, and all other parties who contest the claims of Mrs. Gaines, will eventually be successful in defeating them.

RAILROADS.

In constructing the new railroad in Putnam County, N. Y., a swamp has to be crossed, and spiles have been driven ninety-three feet before finding bottom.

—The construction of the connection between the Kentucky Central and the Frankfort & Lexington Railroads at Lexington, has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to a completion.

—When the Oswego people commenced building the Midland Road, Syracuse was asked to bond for $200,000. The opinion was expressed that a road would not pass so important a city as Syracuse, and the city refused to bond. The road passed east of there near thirty miles. Syracuse has since bonded for twice the amount originally asked, to build a branch to intersect the road it thought would not pass so important a city.

—The Michigan Central Railroad is soon to put on its through express trains entire new cars. The old coaches will be withdrawn, and in their places will be finely-finished ones of elegant design, superior to any yet used on the road.

—The Utica *Observer* contains the following item:

Vanderbilt does not miss an opportunity to turn an honest penny, and the last move to throw a few extra dollars into the coffers of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company is to sell privileges of monopolizing the baggage express business at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and Buffalo. Proposals are to be received for this privilege for one or more years, from April 1, 1872, stating compensation, with references as to capability and security.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad is at present trying the Ambler or American chain-brake on one train East, but the experiments have not yet been sufficient to enable the company to come to any decision in reference to it. All the through trains from Boston to New York are now furnished with the Westinghouse brake, while on the trains West the hand-brake is still used.

—G. W. R. Bayley, Chief Engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad, makes the following statement:

A thousand men or more will soon be at work on different parts of the road. A large force will commence work at Vermillionville, and will work west towards the Sabine. A large force is about repairing to Lake Charles, near the sulphur mines. Another force will commence work at Berwick's Bay. As the road is already graded from Berwick to Vermillionville, a distance of about sixty miles, gangs will be at work all along this line repairing the road, building culverts and bridges, and preparing the road bed for cross-ties and iron. The whole work of connecting Berwick's Bay and the Sabine by the iron link is to be completed by March, 1873. The old Texas Railroad, extending from Houston to Beaumont, about twenty-five miles from Orange, on the Sabine, has been purchased by the same company now building the road from Berwick's Bay to the Sabine, at $1,000,000. It is understood that this road is to be worked over and improved while the work on this end of the road is progressing, and that when the Louisiana end shall be in good running order, in March, 1873, cars from New Orleans may cross the Sabine, and proceed on a good road to Houston.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, March 20, 1872.

The Republican voters of Illinois are requested to elect Delegates to a Republican State Convention to be held at the city of Springfield, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, at the hour 12 m. for the purpose of electing

Forty-two Delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

Also, for nominating candidates to be voted for at the November election, 1872, to fill the following offices, to-wit:

Governor,
Lieutenant Governor,
Auditor of Public Accounts,
Secretary of State,
State Treasurer,
Attorney General,
One Clerk of the Supreme Court in each Grand Division,
Two Presidential Electors at-large, and
Nineteen District electors.

The basis of representation will be the vote cast for the Republican Presidential Electors at the election in 1868, to-wit: One delegate for every four hundred (400) votes, and one for each fraction of one hundred and fifty (150) votes.

The following shows the number of votes cast and the number of delegates each county will be entitled to send, to-wit:

County.	Vote.	Del's	County.	Vote.	Del's
[illegible]ms	4774	12	Lee	3065	8
Ad[illegible]nder	[illegible]	2	Livingston	3448	9
Alex[illegible]	1558	4	Logan	2515	6
Bond	2050	5	Macon	2771	7
Boone	930	2	Macoupin	3153	8
Brown	3844	10	Madison	4192	11
Bureau	383	1	Marion	2186	6
Calhoun	[illegible]	6	Marshall	1984	5
Carroll	[illegible]	3	Mason	1677	4
Cass	107[illegible]	3	Massac	883	2
Champaign	3250	8	McDonough	2926	7
Christian	2017	4	McHenry	3296	8
Clark	1548	[illegible]	McLean	5895	15
Clay	1394	[illegible]	[illegible]ard	1066	3
Clinton	1559	[illegible]	Me[illegible]	2078	5
Coles	2656	7	M[illegible]rce[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Cook	27527	69	Mon[illegible]roe	2173	6
Crawford	1150	3	Montg[illegible]ery	[illegible]	7
Cumberland	1007	3	Morgan	[illegible]	2
DeKalb	[illegible]	9	Moultrie	[illegible]	9
DeWitt	1622	4	Ogle	3008	[illegible]
Douglas	1276	4	Peoria	[illegible]	11
DuPage	2369	6	Perry	[illegible]	4
Edgar	2398	6	Piatt	1268	3
Edwards	886	2	Pike	[illegible]	7
Effingham	1021	3	Pope	1131	[illegible]
Fayette	1711	4	Pulaski	534	1
Ford	927	2	Putnam	785	2
Franklin	1021	3	Randolph	1943	5
Fulton	3559	9	Richland	1337	3
Gallatin	704	2	Rock Island	2895	7
Greene	1363	4	Saline	1042	3
Grundy	1962	5	Sangamon	4411	11
Hamilton	809	2	Schuyler	1311	3
Hancock	3596	9	Scott	1135	3
Hardin	342	1	Shelby	1852	5
Henderson	1309	3	Stark	1394	4
Henry	4483	11	St. Clair	4814	12
Iroquois	2764	7	Stephenson	3243	8
Jackson	1308	3	Tazewell	2728	7
Jasper	871	2	Union	956	3
Jefferson	1116	[illegible]	Vermillion	3285	8
Jersey	1131	3	Wabash	764	2
Jo Daviess	2980	8	Warren	2808	7
Johnson	1234	3	Washington	1868	5
Kane	5047	13	Wayne	1525	4
Kankakee	2606	7	White	1076	3
Kendall	1965	5	Whiteside	3369	9
Knox	5105	13	Will	4222	11
Lake	2545	6	Williamson	1416	4
LaSalle	6231	16	Winnebago	4567	12
Lawrence	1074	3	Woodford	1862	5

In nominating Clerks of the Supreme Court, the counties comprising the three Grand Divisions will be called in their order in each Division respectively.

In consequence of the change in the Congressional and Senatorial Districts throughout the State, it is suggested that in each County Convention called to send delegates to this convention, one person shall be selected to represent said county upon the different Congressional and Senatorial District Committees.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee.

A. C. BABCOCK, Ch'n.
DANIEL SHEPARD, Sec'y.

A. C. Babcock,	O. M. Hatch,
C. B. Farwell,	K. K. Jones,
D. S. Hammond,	Geo. S. Bangs,
C. B. Boyce,	J. Robbins,
George E. Wait,	A. McIntosh,
S. Wait,	John L. Routt,
James P. Root,	O. E. Lippincott,
John L. Rinaker,	James S. Martin,
John M. McCutcheon,	P. H. Pope.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Pomeroy's Pottawatomie Letter.

Pictorial Caricature in Affairs.

Further upon Our Muddled Government—No Navy: All Rank.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Autograph letters are precious to preserve, particularly from the great and good. They bring eminence near the eye, and perpetuate goodness in scrap-books. Whoever could possess all the letters of all the statesmen would probably have a great deal of reading.

SENATOR POMEROY COMES OUT FOR GRANT.

At least, I suppose Pomeroy is out for Grant, judging by the tone of the letter which our worthy brother, the Angola Goat, wrote, in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, to the Agent of the Pottawotomie tribe. This letter [which was published in THE TRIBUNE of March 21] is so like the soft answer of Senator Caldwell that turned away wrath, when he retorted upon the Legislature of Kansas, reporting him guilty of bribery and corruption, that "he flung back the charges with indignation and contempt." Why not? If they had accepted the money, and he had paid it, that was honor enough for the fleeting Empire of freedom. "O, Freedom!" remarked Madam Roland, "what steals are committed in thy name."

It may be remarked of Pomeroy's letter, that it appears to have been based upon the style of a great executive author and director of affairs in the reign of Victoria, named Fagin, of whose time remain a few fragments addressed to Sir William Sikes, a celebrated contemporaneous Indian Agent. We present a specimen:

"Bill! Bill! O Bill! We must crack that crib! O Bill, such plate! Such spoons! And there's little Oliver to represent *me*, Bill!"

The analytic reader will not fail to see a parallelism between the passage quoted above and the diplomatic style of Mr. Pomeroy. The crib of the Pottawatomies is to be cracked. There was Gaylord to represent Mr. Pomeroy, and to secure one-fourth of the swag. Neither Mr. Sikes nor Mr. Pomeroy was actively to do anything; "we have nothing to do only take our share of the profits; this proceeding is recognised here at the Department, and is all right!" Who was to be the loser, however,—*Lo*, the poor Indian, or the Paternal Government, to the extent of one-half?

We hope that our parallel may go no farther; it is legendary that Mr. Sikes was hanged; it is probable that he was damned, also.

ART AND OFFICE.

"The Two-Term Journals" is the name happily applied by Horace Greeley to what were formerly known as the Toot Organs of the political ringmasters. The same newspaper sums up Mr. Tom Nast as "Harper's Pictorial Blackguard." The pictures of this artist do indeed seem to have been suggested after a debauch, and to have been engraved with a bludgeon; but the artist himself is quite a nice, insignificant sort of little chap, by blood a Bavarian Hebrew. He deserves a great deal of worldly credit for blazing his way out of nastiness up to Nast. There is a large collection of this artist's pictures at a drinking place in New York called Jerry Thomas'. The facility of the artist, and the universality and pecuniosity of his genius, are seen by the fact that he has delineated the head-barkeeper in nine tippling postures colossally. And yet, from these congenial studies and from sketches of Tweed and Sweeney, our agile Bohemian can turn, without respect to persons, and raid upon his own race, as in the case of Carl Schurz, upon the opposite race and religion of Milesians, and upon Mr. Sumner's race. He has made libel so easy that the Administration papers under the President's nose have taken to printing caricatures of journalists and others who come to attend Investigating Committees. Thus, the Executive office at present might be typified by an effigy of blind Justice on a gift horse, supported on the right by a Senator with a white-wash bucket, and on the left by an artist with a tar-pot. Inscription beneath: "He has committed errors, as who has not."—*G. W. Curtis.*

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*, Supervisor of Internal Revenue (good word that,—*Soupervisor*,—and with such a pronouncable flavor of pap!) has been urging that Federal office-holders keep away from the Philadelphia Convention. The Collector under Mr. Fulton has taken this advice by the forelock, and gone to jail, a defaulter for $40,000. At the present rate of disclosures and investigation, there will hardly be enough at large by the time the Convention meets to make a sizeable hurrah.

The New York *Times* is distressed because the Cincinnati Convention is assuming a delegate character. It was hoped that the mass form would be adhered to, in order to let in Tom. Murphy's gang of Federal buffers. Nobody appears to be troubled about that Convention, excepting the people afraid of it.

THE NAVY GONE TO WRECK.

One of the most singular instances to be found of the hopelessly-muddled condition of things under the Executive Government, is afforded in a recent speech of General G. W. Morgan, of Ohio, who took from the books of the Navy Department a list of the expenditures from the years 1851 to 1861. With this table in his hand, he went over to Mr. Boutwell's office, and looked at the figures put down in his report. For the year 1855, there was a discrepancy of $434,500; for 1856, $3,500,000; for 1859, a difference of nearly $4,000,000; and the total discrepancy in five years was $10,305,397. General Morgan then showed that Mr. Hale, of Maine, who represents the Treasury in Congress, put down the naval expenses for 1861, in his speech, at less than $15,000,000, while the Treasury report set them down at nearly $43,000,000. The navy was shown to have cost, between 1855 and 1861, only $80,000,000; while, during the same number of years after the close of the war, it cost just double, or $161,000,000. The Indian bill also, which passed the House a few weeks ago, with $7,000,000, was formerly no more than $3,000,000 per annum, when the Indians were far more numerous than now; yet, debate on this Indian bill was limited to five minutes. The navy, however, is our weakest point, in that it shows less for the money it costs than any other department; and, under the administration of Admiral Porter, who is a kind of naval peacock, and of third-rate village Secretaries, like Borie and Robeson, it has become filled, like the army, with all sorts of gorgeous titles, so that even the Chaplains and Paymasters come to Congress with a lobby to get the impalpable or extravagant something which they call "Rank."

"O, MY OFFENCE IS RANK."

Up to 1862, the highest grade in the navy was flag-officer, spelled without capitals, and there was but one flag-officer, with the rank of $4,500. In 1862, the titles of Commodore and Rear Admiral were instituted, with increased salaries. In 1864, Vice-Admirals were declared, with $7,000; and, in 1866, we had an Admiral made by law, with a salary of $10,000. In July, 1870, the Admiral's salary was raised to $13,000, Vice-Admirals then pulled up to $9,000, Rear-Admirals to $7,000, Commodores to $5,000, and Captains to $4,500. The only reason for all this was, that our cruising squadrons in foreign waters met the fleets of monarchical nations, and our officers suffered socially because of their inferior "rank." If the President should ever go abroad we must, for the same reason make him a King.

Further than this, extravagance in rank and money has followed the navy ever since the war; so much so that, in 1862, we were content with thirteen Admirals on the active and retired lists, while, in 1871, we have actually *forty* Admirals,—a whole order of nobility, more numerous than the Marshals of Napoleon.

FRAUDS IN RETIREMENTS AND ARBITRARY ALLOWANCES.

Besides, when a man retires from the navy, to even as a Midshipman, he can be promoted *while on the retired list*, and rise even to an Admiral's rank; whereas, in the army, a man retired as a Captain remains a Captain all his days. At present, there are [illegible] Rear Admirals on the retired list, eleven [illegible] originally retired as Captains with [illegible] year, and who now receive $30,000 [illegible] $1,600 a [illegible]gate, instead of $9,000. Seventeen Commodores were retired as Captains, and it is possible, under existing conditions, to give them $4,[illegible]000 a year apiece, under a form of reassignment to some nominal duty.

More than this, the system of arbitrary allowances—which, by the law of 1835, were prohibited by express statute—has been slyly revived, and the Secretary of the Navy, five days after the passage of a clause injected into an appropriation bill, issued "General Order No. 35," allowing an extra [illegible] to 34 1-3 per cent of their pay, to [illegible] all officers of the navy. Under this order, more than three and a quarter millions were illegally taken from the Treasury during the ensuing three years. Thus it happens that Admiral Porter gets $13,600 instead of $10,000, which $10,000 is the express terms of the statute. Thus, we stand at present with all this increased rank: We pay 8,500 minor officers and men but $3,550,000, while we pay 1,700 commissioned officers $3,500,000.

THE BLIND-EYED TREASURER.

While these things go on, as Mr. Morgan clearly shows, the Secretary of the Treasury has a Paymaster, wh[illegible] a bond of $40,000, retaining money amounting to $400,000, and no human being in the Treasury was aware that Mr. Hodge was behind in his accounts this $400,000, although he had been a defaulter for four years without one settlement. Mr. Boutwell puts the debt down at $2,656,003,955, while the Register of the Treasury, who is its book-keeper, stated the debt for the same year at $2,489,003,480. Here is a discrepancy of over $167,000,000. The reports of Secretaries Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch, and Boutwell do not accord with each other at all as to the debts in the same series of years.

GATH.

THE PROPRIETIES OF PRAYER.

Lobbying Questions Through Prayer to the Almighty—Extraordinary Scene in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives was reminded yesterday afternoon that, although his position is a responsible one, he cannot take part in the discussion of questions before the House. For some time past, when questions of special interest have been pending, the Chaplain has shown a disposition to open the debate in his prayers, some of the members listening with anything but reverential feelings. The extraordinary prayer at the beginning of the session yesterday, when it was supposed that the debate on woman suffrage was about to begin, led Mr. Kimball, of Boston, to suggest to the Chaplain, indirectly, that attempts to appeal to the members in that way would not longer pass unnoticed. The matter might properly have been allowed to rest there, but as a member saw fit to press a resolve to censure Mr. Kimball, the debate was prolonged, and the leading members of the House took occasion to express their strong disapprobation of the manner in which the Chaplain discharged his duties. It is said that many members of the House have habitually absented themselves until after the prayers have been said, and the unanimity of the vote sustaining the Speaker's decision at the close of the debate shows that the objection was general. We believe that Mr. Cudworth is a very zealous and devoted clergyman, but an exhibition like the one referred to is calculated to impair his influence as a Chaplain of the House.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The House met at 2 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain as follows:

The earth is thine, O Lord, and the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein! And now that another of the world's great questions presses into this chamber for an answer, "What can we do for woman?" and clamor answers "Let her vote." Clamor answers again, "Don't let her vote." Clamor thunders, clamor whines, clamor prays, clamor jeers. Shall we hear the jeer of clamor? God forbid! If there is any claim of a right withheld from these bright, blessed things who as mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, companions, friends make up so much of the happiness of the commonwealth homes, give us wisdom clear enough to see and will strong enough to expunge that stain from the record of our otherwise prosperous State.

Soon afterwards Mr. Kimball, of Boston, arose and asked the Speaker whether it was in order for a person not a member of the House to discuss matters before the House.

The Speaker. The Chair thinks that it is clear that no person not a member of the House has any right to participate in the discussions of this body.

Mr. Loring, of Fitchburg, offered the following resolve:

Resolved, That this House does not sympathize with the spirit of the point of order raised this day by a member of this House from Boston; that the point was made with the intention of criticising the manner of the prayer of the Chaplain, which is not subject to dictation by this House, and meets with the unqualified disapproval of this body.

Mr. Loring said he did not hear the prayer, but he submitted that the point of order taken by the member from Boston was unparalleled, unparliamentary, and unworthy of a member of the House.

The Speaker ruled that such remarks were unparliamentary.

Mr. Merritt, of Springfield, said it might not be in good taste for him to say anything on the resolution, for he didn't believe in the propriety of a Chaplain for the House. He founded his belief on political reasons. He believed it was a sectarian principle entailed upon them by their forefathers. He did not vote for anybody for Chaplain, but the honored gentleman had been elected, and he considered himself under obligations to treat him with respect and courtesy. He did not care whether the Chaplain prayed for or against any measure before the House, or prayed him into Heaven or anywhere else. He believed the Chaplain should have unrestricted liberty to pray for any measure he preferred. While he was there he should be treated like a man.

Mr. Kimball, of Boston, said he believed it was in order to rise to address the Speaker upon any point. He had said nothing about the Chaplain. He did not use the Chaplain's name. He did not speak of the Chaplain's prayer. But it seemed that the Chaplain had done something that rendered him amenable to criticism, for members had applied the remark to him. He had not applied it. He was willing the coat should be put upon somebody. He had heard several prayers made by the Chaplain. The Chaplain had expressed his opinion upon matters before the House, and had endeavored to influence the House by his opinion. He (Mr. Kimball) had sat quietly in his seat. He had not thought it his duty to say to that gentleman that he was stepping beyond propriety. A great complaint had been made upon the floor of the House, and members had said to him that he, as a member, should administer the rebuke. He had administered what he believed was a rebuke to the Chaplain. *The Chaplain had been kind enough to come to him and tell him that he had gained nothing by it.* What did he mean? He (Mr. Kimball) had helped to put him into the position, but he asked nothing of him. As a member of the Legislature he should endeavor as far as possible to preserve his dignity and preserve the dignity of the House, and if he desired he would rise to a point of order while the prayer was being made, and the House might make the most of it.

Mr. Cogswell, of Yarmouth, said he could not vote for these resolutions. It had not been his privilege to hear many of the prayers, because he had been otherwise engaged. He certainly did not desire to criticise the manner in which that duty had been performed, and yet as the matter came before the House, it seemed to him that the topic had been discussed in a tone of levity which did not become the place, and which was not calculated to impress members of the House with an idea of responsibility to the Supreme Being. He did not hear the prayer offered to-day. He did not know whether it was liable to criticism or not; but if the Chaplain of the House, in opening the proceedings, considered it his duty to argue any question pending or about to be brought before the House, or to suggest points as to any of those matters which were properly to be discussed by the House alone, he would answer for one that he would not deny the right of any one upon the floor of the House to criticise that prayer, and by rising to a point of order. He might do it himself, but he would not criticise any member who felt it his duty to do that.

Mr. Porter, of Revere, criticised Mr. Kimball's action as cowardly, and Mr. Kimball as being destitute of moral courage.

Mr. Hammond, of Cambridge, opposed the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Codman, of Boston, moved the previous question.

Mr. Newell, of Boston, made some remarks, which the Speaker ruled out of order, with reference to the manner in which prayer was offered by Jesus Christ. A member deposited a copy of the Bible in Mr. Newell's lap.

Mr. Loring said it was a matter of conscience.

Mr. Ely, of Newton, thought the Chaplain had no right to lobby questions in his prayers to the Almighty, to attribute to the members their motives, or to tell the Almighty what he thinks he ought to do.

The previous question was not ordered. Mr. Towne, of Fitchburg, offered another resolution declaring that the Chaplain had the right to pray as he pleased, and that the members had a right to stay away from prayers. The Chair ruled it out of order.

After more discussion, the Chair said that when the resolution was first offered he had hesitated to rule it out of order, while he thought so, but he had come to the conclusion that it was not admissible. It was not proper for the House to attempt to censure any member of the House for doing any action or expressing any opinion, or making any motion which it was competent for him to do within the rules of the House.

Mr. Loring said he felt it his duty to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker was unanimously sustained by the House.

A Bootblack Adventure.

From the Milwaukee News.

During a slight lull in business here yesterday, two little bootblacks, one white and one black, were standing at the corner of Second and Francis streets, doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the bootblack's boot. The black bootblack was of course willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work. When the bootblack had blacked one of the black bootblack's boots till it shone in a manner that would make any bootblack proud, this bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots refused to black the other boot of the black bootblack until the black bootblack, who had consented to have the white bootblack black his boots, should add five cents to the amount the white bootblack had made blacking other men's boots. This the bootblack whose boot had been blacked refused to do, saying it was good enough for a black bootblack to have one boot blacked and he didn't care whether the boot that the bootblack hadn't blacked was blacked or not. This made the bootblack who had blacked the black bootblack's boot as angry as a bootblack often gets, and he vented his black wrath by spitting upon the blacked boot of the black bootblack. This roused the latent passions of the black bootblack, and he proceeded to boot the white bootblack with the boot which the white bootblack had blacked. A fight then ensued, in which the white bootblack who had refused to black the unblacked boot of the black bootblack, blacked the black bootblack's visionary organ, and in which the black bootblack wore all the blacking off his blacked boot in booting the white bootblack. The fraternity of bootblacks afterward convened and denounced the action of the white and black bootblack as one of the blackest in the pages of bootblack history.

—Charles Powell, of Paris, Ill., has been awarded the contract of furnishing the Indiana & Illinois Central with ties and stock from Indianapolis to Decatur.

THE MAGAZINES.

Extracts from the "Galaxy" and "Lippincott's" for April.

Lincoln's Dream---Wild Bill---French and American Women.

Alfred De Musset---The Early Life of George Sand.

A Visit to the Home of Madison---Patagonian Women.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for April is an unusually excellent number, and is marked by an unusual variety of papers. The most noticeable paper in this number is one by the Hon. Gideon Welles on "Lincoln and Johnson," in which he narrates, as follows:

LINCOLN'S DREAM.

The President remarked that the news would come soon and come favorably, he had no doubt, for he had last night his usual dream which had preceded nearly every important event of the war. I inquired the particulars of this remarkable dream. He said it was in my department—it related to the water; that he seemed to be in a singular and indescribable vessel, but always the same, and that he was moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore; that he had had this singular dream preceding the firing on Sumter, the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Vicksburg, Wilmington, etc. General Grant remarked, with some emphasis and asperity, that Stone River was no victory—that a few such victories would have ruined the country, and he knew of no important results from it. The President said that, perhaps, he should not altogether agree with him, but, whatever might be the facts, his singular dream preceded that fight. Victory did not always follow his dream, but the event and results were important. He had no doubt that a battle had taken place or was about being fought, "and Johnston will be beaten, for I had this strange dream again last night. It must relate to Sherman; my thoughts are in that direction, and I know of no other very important event which is likely just now to occur."

Great events did indeed follow. Within a few hours the good and gentle as well as truly great man who narrated his dream was assassinated, and the murder, which closed forever his earthly career, affected for years, and perhaps forever, the welfare of his country.

General Custer, in his reminiscences of "Life on the Plains," draws the following pen-sketch of

WILD BILL.

Among the white scouts were numbered some of the most noted of their class. The most prominent man among them was "Wild Bill," whose highly-varied career was made the subject of an illustrated sketch in one of the popular monthly periodicals a few years ago. "Wild Bill" was a strange character, just the one which a novelist might gloat over. He was a Plainsman in every sense of the word, yet unlike any other of his class. In person he was about six feet one in height, straight as the straightest of the warriors, whose implacable foe he was; broad shoulders, well-formed chest and limbs, and a face strikingly handsome; a sharp, clear blue eye, which stared you right in the face when in conversation; a finely-shaped nose, inclined to be aquiline; a well-turned mouth, with lips only partially concealed by a handsome moustache. His hair and complexion were those of a perfect blonde. The former was worn in uncut ringlets, falling carelessly over his powerfully-formed shoulders. Add to this figure a costume blending the immaculate neatness of the dandy, with the extravagant taste and style of the frontiersman, and you have "Wild Bill," then as now, the most famous scout on the Plains.

Whether on foot or on horseback, he was one of the most perfect types of physical manhood I ever saw. Of his courage there could be no question; it had been brought to the test on too many occasions to admit of a doubt. His skill in the use of the rifle and the pistol was unerring; while his deportment was exactly the opposite of what might be expected from a man of his surroundings. It was entirely free from all bluster or bravado. He seldom spoke of himself unless requested to do so. His conversation, strange to say, never bordered either on the vulgar or blasphemous. His influence among the frontiersmen was unbounded, his word was law; and many are the personal quarrels and disturbances which he has checked among his comrades by his simple announcement that "this has gone far enough," if need be followed by the ominous warning that when persisted in or renewed the quarreller "must settle it with me."

"Wild Bill" is anything but a quarrelsome man; yet no one but himself can enumerate the many conflicts in which he had been engaged, and which have almost invariably resulted in the death of his adversary. I have a personal knowledge of at least half a dozen men whom he has at various times killed, one of these being at the time a member of my command. Others have been severely wounded, yet he always escaped unhurt. On the plains every man openly carries his belt with its invariable appendages, knife and revolver, often two of the latter. "Wild Bill" always carries two handsome ivory-handled revolvers of the large size; he was never seen without them. Where this is the common custom, brawls or personal difficulties are seldom, if ever, settled by blows. The quarrel is not from a word to a blow, but from a word to the revolver, and he who can draw and fire first is the best man. No civil law reaches him; none is applied for. In fact, there is no law recognized beyond the frontier but that of "might makes right." Should death result from the quarrel, as it usually does, no Coroner's jury is empanelled to learn the cause of death, and the survivor is not arrested. But, instead of these old-fashioned proceedings, a meeting of citizens takes place, the survivor is *requested* to be present, when the circumstances of the homicide are inquired into, and the unfailing verdict of "justifiable," "self-defence," etc., is pronounced, and the law stands vindicated.

Albert Rhodes contributes a very gossipy paper on "The French at Home," in which he compares

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WOMEN.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the American and the Frenchwoman is in the voice. That of the former is pitched in a high key, is thin, often metallic, and rises at times almost to a shriek. The Gallic woman's has more volume, is sympathetic and deeper. A harmonious tone in conversation is cultivated, and there are gentle vibrations in the *timbre*, which exert a magnetic influence where there is a desire to please. It is powerful in declamation, as in the mouth of a Rachel, and soft and winning in the quiet of private life. It is a head voice in America; in France it is from the chest. The nasal sounds, unlike those of New England, come up vibrating from the chest and throat with strong support from the mouth, and thus modified are free from the undignified and discordant twang of the Eastern coast.

The face of the American woman is more beautiful than that of any other country. It has delicacy of coloring and feature and fineness and intellectuality in expression; but the body supporting the head, regarded from an artistic and hygienic point of view, is inferior. For breathing and digesting, the upper part is lacking in depth, and for the functions of a mother the hips are too narrow. In a word, the American is more fragile; she is hardly a Diana, and the French is something more, although not the Hebe of Rubens.

The French woman's face is as handsome as that of any other in Europe, and fades more slowly. At 40 she glides into an *embonpoint* with an unwrinkled face and complexion—at the age when the English woman becomes heavy-necked and frowsy, and the American pale and wrinkled. The climate has something to do with this, but doubtless her nourishing food, generous wine, and out-of-door air much more. Her mode of living contributes thereto—the exercise and development of each function in a more natural and sensuous manner than with us. There are ascetic ideas in America which have a tendency to retard the physical development of woman; for mind moulds matter. The extremes of American life are unfavorable to a healthy growth, in its fastness as well as its asceticism, where the flesh is corrupted by dissipation or mortified by certain religious teachings. Aside from these causes is a prevalent notion that it is beneath the dignity of man and woman to occupy themselves with what they shall eat and what they shall drink.

The American has more intellect than her French sister, but the latter has softness where she has pertness. There is nervous excitability and cleverness in one, mellowness and equality of character in the other. The forced, brilliant vitality of woman in America is subject to fits of reaction, for nature has its limit. In the French woman the mind is more even and cheerful, and in the absence of exhaustive and irregular demands made upon it the uniform health is better.

In qualities of a purely mental character the equal of the American woman cannot perhaps be found in the world; but, with all her knowledge and intellectual activity, she lacks that which made the Greeks what they have been and the French what they are—organic cultivation. Entwined in these words are taste and art. A riper civilization, though not a purer, will invest her with a knowledge of these things and a harmony of character not now possessed; and with it will come, alas! that decadence in morals which always marches on the heels of the beautiful in every age and every climate. It is sad that such heavy tribute should be exacted as the price of an added enjoyment, but art is inexorable.

Among the "Club Room's" humorous anecdotes are the following:

INTEMPERATE CONFESSION.

President Hopkins of Williams College is thoroughly good and greatly loved, and he is a stately and dignified old gentleman withal. All these excellent qualities added a quaint effect of contrast to the suddenness of the following answer which the worthy President once received, and which illustrates the principle that "ridicule is the test of truth." In the railroad cars one day the President descried one of his students, a youth of regrettable habits in point of dissipation, and wearing at that moment the haggard and dishevelled looks of one not over the effects of a hard debauch. Stepping up to the young man, looking him sternly yet sadly in the face, the President said in a deep and impressive tone:

"Been on a drunk!"

"So have I," was the answer.

These confessions, however, do not imply anything inconsistent with a right belief about intemperance. The following, however, does: A well-known physician in one of our large cities was walking one evening, when, coming up behind a rather forlorn-looking couple, he perceived that they were jangling about something; and as he passed the husband reproved what had evidently been some expression of repining on the part of the wife, in the following terse though morally unsound proposition:

"You was drunk yesterday, and you was drunk day before yesterday, and I should like to know what more you could have unless you was a angel in heaven!"

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The pleasantest paper in *Lippincott* is one entitled "Elle et Lui," by Kate Hilliard, in which she thus sketches

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Picture to yourself a salon of 1833, one of those famous gatherings of the beauty, the fashion, the genius of Paris, that glorified the Sunday evenings at the Arsenal. Poets and painters chatted together in the quiet corners; Lamartine and Sainte-Beuve, Alfred de Vigny and Victor Hugo, with the other young journalists who had been setting the Seine on fire with their revolutionary notions in literature, as well as politics, might be seen, like wandering comets, threading the mazes of the revolving crowd; Chateaubriand and De Balzac were there to represent sentimentalism and realism, while M. Beyle (Stendhal) was gathering materials for his caustic critiques. His mission was to put down vanity, and he seemed to be looking for it in everyone he met, that he might immediately attack it. "But I do not think he was malicious," said one of his lady friends; "he gave himself too much trouble to appear so!"

Among all the brilliant crowd no one attracted more attention than a young man about 23 years of age, slender, not very tall, and dressed with extreme fastidiousness. His abundant curls of light hair were most carefully arranged to set off his well-shaped head, and his dark whiskers and almost black eyes gave vigor and force to his physiognomy. The Grecian outline of his nose, and the noble arch of his forehead, increased his air of high-bred distinction, still further heightened by the fire of genius which lit up his expressive face. It was the Byron of France, as his contemporaries loved to call him; the poet of youth, as he called himself, of whom Heine said that at 30 he was a man of a splendid past, and whom Sainte-Beuve painted with one of his delicately felicitous touches as "Cherubino at a masked ball, playing the part of Don Giovanni;" the petted prodigal of Paris; the best-loved man in life, the best-loved poet after death,—the brilliant Alfred de Musset. * * * His life was like that of some lush young plant forced into premature luxuriance and bloom in the torrid atmosphere of a hot-house, wasting its sap in one splendid burst of beauty, to wither before it has time to keep the promise of its youth. Taine compares him to a bloodhorse dashing across the country, stimulated by the odors of the flowers and the magnificent novelty of the vast sky, to frantic efforts, which destroy everything before him, and will soon destroy himself. "He asked too much of things," said this acute critic; "he wanted to drain life in one fierce and eager draught; he would not gather, would not taste the grapes, but tore them away in one cluster, bruised, pressed, and wrenched them off, and was left with stained hands, and a thirst as ardent as ever. Then those sobs, echoed by all hearts. What! so young, and already so weary! So many precious gifts—an intellect so fine, a taste so delicate, a fancy so mobile and so rich, a flash so precocious, so sudden a blossoming of beauty and of genius, and, at the same instant, anguish, disgust, cries, and tears! What a medley! With the same gesture he adores and he curses. The eternal illusion, the invincible experience, are side by side in his soul, to struggle and to rend it. He has grown old, and he is still young; he is a poet, and he is a skeptic. The Muse and her tranquil beauty, Nature and her immortal freshness, Love and its happy smile,—all the crowd of divine visions has scarcely passed before his eyes when we see hurrying up, amid sarcasms and curses, all the spectres of debauchery and death. Like a man in the midst of a feast, who drinks from a chiseled goblet, standing in the foremost place, amid applause and the blare of trumpets, with laughing eyes and joyful heart, warmed and quickened by the generous wine which courses through his veins, and whom all at once we see turn pale; there is poison in the bottom of the cup; he falls with the death-rattle in his throat; his feet beat convulsively upon the silken carpets, and all the feasters watch him with terrified eyes. This is what we felt the day when the best-beloved, the most brilliant among us, suddenly shivered at an unseen blow, and sank down with a death-groan among the lying gayety and splendor of our banquet."

In the same paper are the following particulars of

THE EARLY LIFE OF GEORGE SAND.

"Happy are the women who have no histories!" some one says. But Aurora had a history. She had spent a singular childhood among the country scenes and country children of Nohant, getting up miniature battles which left the nursery strewn with fragments of dismembered dolls, organized societies of little peasants to snare the birds in winter, erecting flower-strewn altars in some mossy cave to a strange and entirely original fetish, weaving romances by the hour together before she could even put pen to paper. Always the busy brain, the sensitive heart, the inflexible will. As she grew older the continual bickerings between mother and grandmother grew to be intolerable, their incessant jealousy made her life miserable, and she was thankful to take refuge from this persecuting affection in the Convent des Anglaises at Paris. Here she went through all the phases common to the convent of the period, from *diable* to *devote*. By the time she was 17, domestic dissensions, severe study, physical and mental weariness had so worn upon her precociously-excited brain that she tried to drown herself, but was happily unsuccessful. The mania for suicide that possessed her at this time was in part inherited, and though her attempt at the ford had cured her of a desire for a watery death, she found herself attracted by an almost irresistible longing to pistols and to poisons. At last, with rest and better health, the mania gradually passed away. At 18 she was married to a man for whom she always professed a tranquil esteem and friendship, but whose temperament was entirely uncongenial, and in a few years she was living in Paris again with her two children, supporting herself by painting portraits, by ornamenting snuff-boxes with miniature groups of flowers, and by her pen, going about in the costume of a young student to save the numberless little expenses of a woman's dress, and living in a garret upon scanty means enough. Whatever we may think of her theories of life and of marriage, we cannot but admire her sincerity and her heroism, and when we read the sad words which she has set down in her *Lettres d'un Voyageur*, we can better appreciate the hard and dreary nature of that life which too many of us have been apt to consider one of reckless freedom.

"The Monthly Gossip" contains the following narrative of

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF MADISON.

Mr. Carson, a whole-souled Irishman, who now owns the place, soon made his appearance and invited me into the parlor. This room is adorned with a handsome portrait of Madison, painted a few years ago in Philadelphia, some landscapes, a piano, marble centre-table, etc. I was not left long to inspect the parlor, for Mr. Carson was all enthusiasm to show me a new force-pump and to display its power. Accordingly, he hurried me to the door opening upon the front portico, and there, to my amazement, burst upon us a panorama which for beauty and extent is scarcely surpassed in all Virginia. The front lawn, extending some two hundred yards to a large gate and hedge, disclosed beyond the hedge ample fields thick set in clover, and inclosed in a semicircle of dark green woods, beyond which, at a distance of ten miles or more, stretched the mighty wall of the Blue Ridge Mountains literally athwart the whole horizon. Grand and expansive as the scene was, it was chiefly remarkable for the absence of human habitations. The forest appeared to be unbroken to the very base of the mountains. Clearings and dwellings there doubtless were in that vast expanse, but they were hidden by the golden haze. Montpellier looked forth upon this wide area of natural beauty solitary and alone, as might some castle of mediaeval times upon a Baron's broad domains. A more impressive sight is seldom seen.

Mr. Carson forced me away from this splendid spectacle to witness the working of his new pump. Then I must see the gigantic chestnut trees, one of which was thirty, and another forty, feet in diameter; and, not far away, he led me to a hill overlooking a little dell carpeted with tenderest grass, and shaded by nearly a hundred beautiful walnut trees—a lovely dell indeed, where fairies might dance and revel. Then to the garden, where we feasted on grapes, pears, and figs, and then back to the portico to see the sun go down in glory behind the purple battlements of the Ridge, the sky all amber and orange, and the landscape fading, melting, glooming down through all the tints of the spectrum.

The picture of Montpellier House in Howe's *Historical Collections* is, as I have said before, simply execrable. The facade, though it does not rival Upper Brandon with its noble front of 240 feet on the James River, nor tower aloft like the castellated homes of the Bruces in Halifax County, is nevertheless sufficiently imposing for the residence of a President, and fits well into the magnificent landscape which it commands. The view from Monticello is no doubt more extensive and picturesque, but the soft beauty of the scenery around Montpellier can hardly be excelled. The contrast between the rear and front lawns is most extraordinary, and enhances the beauty of both. Behind the house you are secluded from the world in nooks and levels of greenery; in front the world bursts upon you in startling grandeur, but it is still the world of nature, for the works of men's hands are scarcely visible. I know nothing like it, nothing quite equal to it. The house is built to last for ages. There are seventy-two acres in the lawns. "What a place for a student! What a home for a man of wealth and of taste! What a summer resort it would make! for there is no healthier region probably in the world. What a site for a female college or a select school for boys!"

In a paper called "At Home with the Patagonians," the writer gives us the following facts about

THE PATAGONIAN WOMEN.

The women's dress consists of a mantle similar to that worn by the men, but secured at the throat by a large silver pin with a broad disk, or a nail, or thorn, according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer; and under this is a loose calico or stuff sacque, extending from the shoulders to the ankle. When travelling the mantle is secured at the waist by a broad belt ornamented with blue beads and silver or brass studs. The boots worn by the women are similar to those described, with the exception that in their preparation the hair is left on the hide, while it is carefully removed from those of the men. The children are dressed in small mantles, but are more frequently allowed to run about naked up to the age of 6 or 8; their little boots are made from the skin taken from the fore-legs of the guanaco, softened in the hand. The small children generally remonstrated strongly and effectually against wearing this article of clothing, and, whatever the severity of the weather, preferred running about barefoot. The cradles for the babies are formed of strips of wicker-work interlaced with hide thongs, fitted with a cover to keep sun and rain off, and made of a convenient shape to rest on the saddle-gear of the mother when on the march. They are ornamented, if the parents are wealthy, with little bells, brass or even silver plates. The women are fond of ornaments, wearing huge earrings of square shape, suspended to small rings passing through the lobe of the ear; also silver or blue-bead necklaces. The men also wear these necklaces, and glass, paint their own. Both sexes tattoo on the forearm, by the simple process of puncturing the skin with a bodkin and inserting a mixture of blue earth with a piece of dry glass: the usual patterns consist of a series of parallel lines, and sometimes a single triangle or a double triangle, the upper one resting on the apex of the lower. I myself had one line tattooed by a fair enslaver, and confess that the process was rather painful.

The Queen's John Brown.

London Correspondence New York Times.

It is not quite clear who first seized O'Connor when he presented his unloaded pistol at the carriage window, but the *Court Circular*, which is drawn up under the personal supervision of the Queen, gives the credit of the capture to John Brown. John is rather a celebrated character in his way, and was regarded with much curiosity when he appeared as a witness in the Police Court. He is an Aberdeen man, from the neighborhood of Balmoral, and was Prince Albert's favorite ghilly when the Prince went out grouse-shooting and deer-stalking. The Queen frequently accompanied her husband on his sporting expeditions, and was much struck with Brown's evident attachment and devotion to his master, as well as by his shrewd remarks and independent judgment on all matters on which he was consulted. Brown was always prepared for every emergency. If the clouds gathered suddenly overhead; if a change of wind brought a biting air with it from the snow-tops of the mountains, it was invariably found that Brown's foresight had provided for it, that shawls and wrappers had been stowed away somewhere, and that everything was forthcoming when required. Brown knew the nicest camping places, the safest roads, and the best way of managing everything. After the Prince's death he became the chief personal attendant of the Queen, and has ever since retained his supremacy in the household. He accompanies Her Majesty on all occasions, leads her pony, or rides in the rumble behind her carriage. In his tartan kilt and plaid, stalwart, shaggy, hard-featured, he is a genuine specimen of the North-country Scot; and he is a thorough Scot in character and temper—very quiet, cool, and imperturbable; reserved in speech, although outspoken enough on occasion; "canny" and deferential, but also resolute and pertinacious. He belongs to the type of Scotch retainers of whom several samples are to be found in Scott's novels, who identified themselves with "the family," believed in it, worshipped it with intense, passionate fidelity; but, at the same time, had no hesitation in expressing an honest opinion on any question, even at the risk of differing from the master or mistress. The Scotch have always been remarkable for this personal loyalty and trustiness. It is commonly supposed that a sovereign, with a great household always at call, must necessarily be well served; but the value of all service depends on the spirit in which it is rendered; and amidst the retinue of state a monarch is especially qualified to appreciate the watchful attention of personal loyalty and attachment. The position which John Brown holds in the royal household is alike honorable to the Queen and to himself. In the Police Court, he gave his evidence with a strong Scotch accent and quaint homeliness of language. "He just catched the boy," he said, "by the scruff of the neck, and keepit him till there was enough people round about to take charge of him."

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

From the Nation.

A Mass Convention is to meet at Cincinnati on the first Wednesday in May, for the purpose of considering, adopting, and, if thought advisable, of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, on the platform recently put forth by the Missouri Liberal Republicans. Whatever doubts may have been at one time entertained as to the numbers and character of the Convention may be said to be nearly set at rest. It will probably be very large, and will probably be, in the best sense of the term, very respectable. One of the curious results of the personal turn given to the pending Republican canvass has been that every Republican success swells the ranks of the bolters. In other words, the regular Republican cause having been proclaimed by the managers to be the cause of General Grant, the more triumphs it meets with, the more General Grant's enemies multiply and declare themselves. The object of the Philadelphia Convention being now all but set down in black and white as his renomination, and not deliberation on the choice of his successor, the natural consequence is, that not only those who are opposed to him, but those who are opposed to the practice of adopting in convention, without debate, nominations prepared beforehand, and, in fact, to all forms of dictation through the use of party machinery, are going to Cincinnati, and will not go to Philadelphia. His unskilful mode of using his patronage has, of course, made him a host of enemies in the ranks of the politicians proper, who will now probably proffer their aid to those who desire his defeat on higher grounds.

Within the last few days, too, it must be admitted the secession has received a powerful stimulus from the New Hampshire election, which is proving for the Administration one of those terrible victories which are far worse than any defeat. It poured speakers into the State without stint during the canvass, but it is no exaggeration to say that they proved its worst enemies, for the more they persuaded, the more they injured it. Had the Republicans carried the State with great difficulty and by a bare majority, or had the election gone into the Legislature; or had the Democrats held their own or made appreciable gains; above all, had they achieved a triumph, they would doubtless have been sufficiently encouraged to make a separate nomination for the Presidency, and repudiate utterly the passive policy; and any such attitude on their part would have exercised a correspondingly depressing influence on the Liberal Republican movement, for a Liberal Republican candidate and a Democratic one are hardly likely to be able to keep the field together. But their defeat in New Hampshire has so instructed the Democrats that—particularly if it should be followed by a defeat in Connecticut—we shall probably now witness a general adhesion to the passive policy, or, in other words, the complete break-up of the old organization. This cannot but give to the Cincinnati Convention an importance it did not previously possess. From a convention of bolters, who, within their own party, would certainly be a minority, and perhaps a small one, it becomes a convention whose nominee will not improbably be elected without difficulty. This prospect has naturally already made a profound impression on the great host of timid and uncertain people, and people who like, in all games, to be on the winning side; and the preparations for the meeting have, within a week, exhibited an earnestness and activity which were previously wanting. Should the Administration now succeed in "redeeming" Connecticut as they have "redeemed" New Hampshire, it will be most probably at the cost of their own damnation.

There is, perhaps, nothing which now does, and will continue to do, so much for General Grant as the fear entertained, even by those who doubt his capacity and profoundly distrust the men who surround him, that a movement against him would result in a return of the Democrats to power. It may be, they say, that the Administration is surrounded by corrupt men—that the Camerons, Forneys, Mortons, Conklings, Murphys, and Leets are not exactly the kind of men whom we should wish to see acting as the President's agents or counsellors; or it may be that there is a vast amount of robbery and corruption, even if the President be not responsible for it. But, after all, nothing that he or anybody else within the ranks of the Republican party is at all likely to do, supposing him and his friends to be as bad as his worst enemies paint them, can equal what we might fairly and reasonably look for from a Democratic Administration, or from any Administration which the Democratic party helped to elect, and on which the Democratic leaders might therefore be expected to exercise more or less influence. Consider what the history of the party, within the last fifteen years, has been. Consider, above all, two points in its history,—its hostility to the negro, and its hostility to the public credit. Might we not reasonably fear that these, though for the present covered up, would, if power were placed in the hands of the party or its chiefs, break out once more with fresh vigor? Consider, too, that, even supposing the aims of the chiefs to be good, and their disposition to accept the results of the war undeniable, their constituents include all that is most ignorant, debased, and corrupt in our population, and that, whatever their own desires might be, to this ignorant and debased element they would be allowed to pander. Are you, therefore, prepared to accept their aid at this risk?

We only know of one good answer that can be made to these objections, but it is, we think, a very good one. They are based on a theory which, though it finds constant expression in the political slang of the day, has really no place among the ideas or practices of American politics—we mean the theory that the two great parties which are always contending for power are two hostile armies or camps irreconcilably divided, and that each is to the other not an opponent to be persuaded or won over, but an enemy to be remorselessly pursued and destroyed. In reality, however, this theory is French and not American, and it constitutes the curse of French political life. In our system, political opponents are fellow-citizens of a different way of thinking from our own about the best means of promoting the common weal; and the object of our writing, and speechifying, and, indeed, of the whole machinery of our agitation, is not to secure their permanent exclusion from all influence on the Government, but to change their opinions, and induce them to act with us, instead of against us. If we succeeded in introducing into our politics the element of irreconcilable hatred, of fixed and irremovable distrust of all men who have ever been arrayed against us on any great question, which some of our Radical friends are now preaching as a duty, we should have reduced our political contests to the level of the barren and unfruitful faction fights which have plunged France into the abyss. To us, political opponents, even Democrats, are, and long may they remain so, a body of our countrymen, of whom the great mass are honest and well-meaning, but mistaken. We must so regard them or else sit down in despair, for do they not constitute well-nigh one-half of the American people? And we must regard them as open to conviction—that is, as practical politicians capable of changing their minds, either under the influence of new views of principle or new views of expediency, and of adhering to these new views in their political action. We have to remember that all new parties which have yet arisen in any country have been formed out of old ones. The Whig, Federalist, Republican, Democratic, New Whig, and Anti-Slavery Republican parties were all composed of men who had previously been divided in sentiment and belonged to opposing political organizations. The party now in possession of power is composed of old Whigs and old Democrats, in almost equal proportions. It is, therefore, in this country of all countries, absurd to assert that we must never act in politics with men who have once been opposed to us and have held doctrines which we believed to be dangerous and detestable. It is by the break-up of old parties, and the construction of new ones out of the old elements, that all the forward steps in politics are made, and, we may add, all reforms effected, and the sign that a man has abandoned his old party and joined a new one is that he adheres to the platform and votes for the candidates of the new one. The inquiry into the state of "his heart," which some of the friends of the Administration would have us institute, would be futile as well as ridiculous. If the Democrats adhere to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention and vote for the candidates nominated on it, they will have given the only sign of conversion known in American politics, and the great object of all the Republican speeches and articles of the last twenty years will have been attained. What have we been writing and preaching for so long, if not to get a majority of the American people to agree with us about equal rights, civil service reform, tariff reform, the public credit, and so on; and if they signify their agreement in the only possible way, what more do we want? Suppose, too, that such a man as Charles Francis Adams, or Lyman Trumbull, or Charles Sumner, or Judge Davis, or any one of half-a-dozen others of similar antecedents whom we might name, should be elected on such a platform as that of the Missouri Liberals by the votes of a combination of Republicans and Democrats, this combination would, if there were only two candidates in the field, have to contain a majority of the American people, would it not? After his election, the government of the country would be lodged where it always is, and always ought to be, would it not? The honest and patriotic men of the nation, who now save it, would still be in existence, would they not? If it be true that this result would, however, bring ruin and desolation upon us, what becomes of the theory of democratic government? Why hold conventions or organize parties at all? If the great aim of the Republican party is to keep the majority from governing, why not say so frankly?

We had intended to say something, but must defer it till next week, about the notion so much preached, and which, indeed, constitutes one of the strongest points in the position of the Administration and its friends, that needed reform must be sought in the ranks of the Republican party as now organized. We think it can be readily shown that this is a chimera; that no party ever yet carried out more than one leading idea; that, this idea embodied in legislation, you cannot take the party, like a machine, and turn it to a new job; that each new aim, even though of the same general character, requires a new combination for its attainment. There are thousands of men in the country who have been totally opposed to us on slavery and reconstruction, but who agree with us heartily on administrative reform. Reconstruction and slavery we have done with; for administrative and revenue reform we are eager; but these men will not labor with us under the lead of our Murphys, and Forneys, and Conklings, and Camerons. Shall we hug the Murphys, and Forneys, and Conklings, and Camerons to our bosom, and drive away all our old honest opponents, who ask us to let bygones be bygones, and go with them in quest of fresh woods and pastures new?

THE FASHIONS.

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers—New Costumes—Colors and Styles for the Season—Dolly Vardens—New Fabrics—Gloves.

From the New York Tribune, March 21.

Muffled in furs and *coiffe* in velvet, it is an aggravation only to be comprehended by women, only to look at the hats, and bonnets, and flowers which this season have arrived to perfection. It must be understood that the flowers of vivid red, blue, and other impossible tints are consigned to oblivion. Just now, fancy a new tint, "Paris in ashes," of a faint gray, into which is shed a delicate pink; another a warm flesh-color; the cold blue of a wintry sky, the palest amber, the translucent green of the foam-capped wave, over which is cast an ashen hue; and more vivid is the "Paris on fire," in flame-color and scarlet streaked with black. In the grave of the past also lie buried those famous green leaves and vines which used to make poor Nature droop her graceful head and weep April tears. In fact, it needs a pen dipped in sunshine, and perhaps even that would fail to give a true idea of the beautiful flowers, of the present day, hanging in luxuriant grace from soft, flexible stems, with the grayish green foliage; to the full-blown rose added a wealth of buds, and a rose with a decay at its heart. The flowers are all soft in hue like opal tints, suggestive of bright-eyed May.

Many of the black straw highcrowned hats were embroidered upon the front with oak leaves, tendrils, and large roses in jets directly upon the straw. At the back black ribbon and lace were massed, and upon the crown crimson roses with gray leaves, or primroses half hidden in tinted foliage. Flowers will be more fashionable than feathers this season. The most captivating of all the bonnets was christened the "Coronet Gipsy," a coquettish little creation of some fairy fingers, in leghorn, its black lace puffings in front surmounted by a pale straw-colored feather; at the back, half hidden in black thread-lace barbes, gracefully hung a purple hyacinthine spray. Another little half-gipsy was made of snowy chip, over which laid in puffing pale amber crape. The strings were of the same material, and at the back nestled delicate tufts of white and yellow daisies. In ashes of Paris is a beautiful bonnet of pale pink and gray, trimmed with long sprays of drooping flowers and leaves, particolored, exactly matching the silk of the bonnet. The Louis XVI. still holds its place prominently as reigning favorite in hats. There are some slight additions to the shape of this popular pet. The crown is as straight and high, but there is more of a curve to the narrow brim at the sides. Placing this style upon its own particular pedestal, there are innumerable other shapes, each *piquante* and becoming. It is difficult to distinguish between hats and bonnets; the strings mark the difference; both are high, with puffed crowns. To the bonnet are sometimes added a tiny cape and slightly elevated brim. There are also to be seen in the simplicity and modesty of violets, little cottage bonnets, so *naive*, if one could but conceive the style of hair, the face beneath—but how incongruous, a Pompadour roll and fringe of crimps, and the imperturbable face of a New York belle! Undoubtedly cottage bonnets will be at a discount. But very charming and becoming withal, are the bonnets of puffed *tulle* and black lace with a flower to match the toilet. A most charming bonnet of high puffed crown was made of black *tulle* and thread lace, a lovely large tea rose in the midst of emeralds, tinted foliage placed at the back; lace falling in a graceful drapery at the neck. Another, of delicate gray silk was a *melange* of black velvet *point* lace, and clusters of periwinkle sprays intermixed with the deep glossy green of the leaves, falling at the back with long ends of thread lace.

It is time to think of *demi-saison* toilets, if our fair readers would but be advised, and not be found wanting when the June roses bloom. The toilets for the intermediate season should be made of cashmere and silk. For example: A skirt and polonaise of cashmere trimmed with silk, disposed in flat bias bands or kilt plaiting, or a plaited flounce surmounted by two, perhaps more, smaller ones. Costumes of elegance and distinction will be very much worn this Spring, of silk, vandyked and trimmed profusely with guipure and fringe. Added to this, embroideries will profusely cover these toilets.

The brilliant and elegant costumes for spring, as disclosed at some of the most *distingue* establishments, are made of wool and silk, mohairs of various kinds, and complete suits of cashmere, plain or richly braided and embroidered. The overskirt draped over the skirt with basque, or the sleeveless sacque with a cape, is by many preferred to the polonaise. It is recommended to have a sleeveless sacque made of cashmere, either in black or in any delicate mode color to accompany summer toilets, as a graceful substitute for an ordinary jacket or shawl.

At one of the leading houses a beautiful suit was displayed composed of two skirts, a blouse waist, and a sleeveless jacket, with cape, trimmed with guipure lace, gimp, and large tassels at the draping. It is easy to perceive that this is intended for every variation of our capricious climate. Of the same material, portions can be added or thrown aside at pleasure. A very elegant promenade costume was composed of bronze silk, in the style of Louis XV. A deep flounce trimmed the skirt, which was surmounted by a ruche (for ruches are yet used upon silk); above this at a short interval was a second ruche, the overskirt of the same, open before, draped away widely in order to show a vest made with basque of the same shade in velvet. The edges of the overskirt were embroidered in braid and silk embroidery of the same color, here and there a slight mixture of black. The sleeves of a wide coat pattern had deep cuffs to match. More elaborate was a costume for visiting. The demi-train skirt was trimmed with a gathered flounce 12 inches deep, and headed with eight inches deep of plaiting. This was in silk, olive or citron-green. The overskirt, in cashmere of the same shade, was richly embroidered and edged with a deep, handsomely knotted fringe. The overskirt, in strong contrast to the others, is longer before than behind, quite touching the top of the flounce. The basque was shorter in front, with a full plaited postillion back, also garnished with fringe.

Yet another very elegant dress, in perfect harmony with the dictates of taste, was a costume of pink-gray *faille*. This was exquisitely trimmed with a gathered flounce fifteen inches deep; loosely adjusted folds of *crepe de chene* headed the flounce, caught down at regular intervals by bows of black velvet. With this was a polonaise, draped high at the sides and short in front with the same trimming, more narrow, and edged with black chantilly. This costume, being intended for the house, was open at the neck, surrounded with the narrow plaiting of *crepe de chene*, and filled in with Swiss muslin plaiting. The sleeves were finished with flounces of lace, with loops of velvet and *revers* above the elbow, and a band of the same trimming surrounding the arm above the flounces of lace. It must be noticed that puffings are not generally seen, because antagonistic to the flowing harmony of the present style. A rather more elaborate visiting toilet was in black silk; the deep flounce upon the lower skirt was cut in vandykes, bound with velvet, raised two or three inches from the bottom; then a deep plaiting of silk, with two narrow flounces like the above. The polonaise was trimmed with deep points, first embroidered, then sewed on; at the neck a wide collar and *revers* were added, which were also elaborately embroidered. The sleeves were made to correspond with the velvet trimmed flounces and plaiting, with a band at the heading, embroidered. At the back of the polonaise was a jaunty little postillion.

For simpler dresses of less extravagance, Japanese silk and mohair are used in stripes, gray and white, gray and black, and solid colors for one suit. If of one color, the stripes are used for bias bands, plaiting and for the polonaise. Heavy kilt plaiting is fashionable, yet its weight and the immense quantity of material required will always prevent it being very popular. Narrower rows of plaiting are preferred, headed by plain bias bands, or the ugly, inharmonious standing ruffles which so irritate the eye, but which will be worn just so long as people patronize them. The kilt plaiting is no longer fastened down at the lower edge; it is, on the contrary, permitted to hang loose, and is caught together beneath to keep in place. The overskirts to this style of dress are very long behind, short in front, draped very high at the sides, and fastened to give a very *bouffant* appearance, by tapes tied at the back underneath. This is extremely stylish, and makes up with great elegance in the beautiful glossy-black mohair of the "Beaver brand," and is suitable for the *demi-saison*; one, too, can indulge in greater latitude in trimming with this brand of mohair, as it is precisely alike upon both sides, so nothing can be wasted upon alteration. Equally serviceable as well as ornamental is the "Otter brand" alpaca.

Charming suits are imported, and surrounded by charming gazers, in *batiste* and foulard, made up in the style above mentioned, the blouse waist, Watteau postillion, sleeveless mantle, cape and jacket, with overskirt as above. These suits, as in nearly all of the imported styles, are beautifully embroidered upon the deep flounces of both overskirt and skirt. Many of the belts belonging to these suits are bias, lined with any stiff stuff, and attached to some is a coquettish postillion. There is no decrease in the passion for polonaises, which appear in infinite variety, nor does the Dolly Varden furor diminish. We find these multiplied and remultiplied in exquisite foulards, lawns, chintzes, calicoes, and Cretonnes; upon the latter, rural scenes are so admirably displayed; one carries about upon one's person young barn-yards, duck-ponds, motherly hens, and bold chanticleer, or meditative foxes gazing at purple grapes all too sour, and so on.

Some exquisitely beautiful new goods are found in *Mousseline de Loie*, in all the new tints, with flowers strewn over the delicate grounds, to be worn over plain silks of corresponding hue; $1.75 is the price. Others in satin stripes, *chene* pattern, also very new, in Nile green *rose de the*, of medium width. Lovely silk grenadines, with narrow silk stripes, are a novelty just imported; over the grounds meander beautiful purple flowers and vines. A new material is *Crepe lisse*, in *ecru*, 35 inches wide; there are seven shades of this fabric from *ecru* to brown. This resembles *Crepe de chene*, is low at $2 a yard. *Crepe Armure* is another novelty, 30 inches wide, all silk, in all the new tints, is for polonaises, overskirts, and trimmings, at $1.75. *Tissue de Rubeaux* is all silk, a charming soft material for suits, in all colors, 24 inches, $2 a yard. Beautiful are the black silk grenadines in stripes, and exquisitely embroidered in bright colors, $1.25 to $1.75. Alpine umbrellas and parasols are as fashionable as last year. Parasols are many of them flounced, with a tiny wreath of embroidered flowers in colored silks around the edge of the flounce. They are fringed also, and made of satin elegantly embroidered, and twilled silk. In gloves, the new tints are *Cocoa au lait*, a reddish gray; twenty-five shades of this are found. The most fashionable of other shades are *grisaille*, *printemps*, and lavender; for evening, matinee, and visiting, one should wear delicate shades of salmon, flesh-color (which is not pink), Paris in ashes, *ecru*, and pearl gray. Undressed kid gloves are imported in immense quantities, and so delicately made that they can be worn for the promenade and visiting; $2.25 is the price for four-buttoned gloves; $1.75 for two-buttons; another style is made with a daintily-stitched volante or cuff, scalloped, fastened with one button. These are for wrists inclined to *embonpoint*. Three-buttoned gloves are $15 per half-dozen pairs.

For the accessories of the toilet, ribbons are no longer alone the crowning beauty; they are made to gleam mistily through pretty *jabots* of lace, by being covered with exquisite webs of chatilly, *point d'Aquille*, and Valenciennes, of the extremest delicacy, as if wrought by goblin sprites. Ribbons come in pale shades of the sea-shell, the mellow purpling haze of twilight, apricot, faint salmon, and the gray green of mignionette.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

Proposed Combination of European Governments to Suppress It—Circular from the Spanish Minister of State.

The Spanish Minister of State, Senor De Blas, has addressed the following circular to the Spanish representatives in foreign countries, England included, on the Internationale:

"Your Excellency,—A grave debate occurred in the Spanish Congress during the last Legislature, which was one of the most important ever sustained in any Legislative Assembly. Its object was to define, from the political, and consequently eminently practical, point of view, the real condition of the International Association of Workingmen. The powerful and formidable organization and the rapid development it has attained in a few years invite the serious attention of all who are interested in the preservation of social order. The latter is menaced in its very foundations by the Internationale, which breaks up all the traditions of humanity, erases from thought the very name of God, of the life of the family, and of inheritance; which also erases that of nations from the civilized world, and aspires only to increase the prosperity of the working classes on the basis of universal equality. It was, therefore, necessary to examine and decide how far we could tolerate, even under the most liberal of political institutions, the existence of an association which commenced by declaring itself the enemy of every political school, and incompatible with all existing forms of government.

"We submitted to the Congress the question whether the respect due to liberty and to the rights confirmed by the Spanish Democratic Constitution should be extended to its abusive exercise, permitting therein avowed enemies of it who struggled to destroy it, and at the same time to overturn everything existing, or whether, to defend this very liberty, properly understood, we ought to sally to the encounter of the disturbing and revolutionary tendencies of the Internationale, declaring it inimical to the security of the State, and, therefore, included in the prohibitions of Article 19 of the Constitution. You will doubtless have followed with the same interest as it created everywhere this long and brilliant discussion, sustained so loftily by our principal orators. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to remind you of the point in view under which the Government of His Majesty have looked upon this question. They obtained by a solemn vote in the Parliament a declaration favorable to their intention.

"From this preface you will have no doubts as to the views of the Government respecting the Internationale. The circular of my colleague the Minister of the Home Department, to the authorities of the Provinces, will have made known to you, the conduct they decided to pursue.

"The Government, resting on the declarations of the representatives of the country who have passed judgment on the Internationale, and voted it outside of the Constitution and liable under the Penal Code, are resolved to repress all its manifestations and all its other ostensible acts which might alter the public peace; and are also resolved, if circumstances require it, to submit to the Cortes a project of law dissolving the said Association, in conformity with the Constitution.

"The Government do not direct themselves to you to-day through me with any other object than to explain to you their ideas, already well known, respecting the Internationale, and the rules by which you ought to guide your conduct in this question. As regards the interior administration of the nation they have other views. Knowing that you are entirely indentified with them, they hope that in the discharge of the high mission confided to you, you will contribute efficaciously, in your relations with the Government to which you are accredited, to procure that the measures necessary to arrive at a satisfactory result may be taken by common accord. This accord is required by the very nature of the association, for its character of universality is exactly that which makes it the more dangerous.

"*It will not suffice that one Government alone shall take respecting it separately the most severe dispositions, neither will it suffice that its sections should be made to disappear from one single nation by means of its laws*, nor by the co-operation and individual initiative (the importance of which, nevertheless, cannot be overrated) of all classes interested in the conservation of society. There will always remain some fanatical adherents, who, on the first favorable occasion, will serve as the nucleus for its prompt re-organization, towards which the General Council will powerfully aid, with the extraordinary publicity the newspaper press affords in our days, and the rapidity of communication between all civilized people. The Commune of Paris is an eloquent example of this. A large part, and, perhaps, not the least influential, of those who directed the events there was composed of foreigners who were not resident in France at the fall of the Empire.

"To put down the evil, it is necessary that all Governments labor at once to the same end. All are equally interested,—nay, the others are even more interested than Spain, where the Internationale has not taken such profound root, and does not count such a great number of adherents, as in other nations of the two continents. The Administration of each nation permits them to adopt legislative dispositions, which, however different they may be, will be equally efficacious to preserve them from the cataclysm of a social revolution.

"The imminence and gravity of the danger are powerful motives to induce statesmen to devote their serious attention to this object. This was claimed of them last year by the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. That nation had just passed through a terrible crisis. It is possible that the severe blow inflicted on the agitators of Paris after the victories secured by the troops of Versailles has inspired an ill-founded confidence in the other Governments of Europe. Nevertheless, the organs of the Internationale, and the declarations of its friends in the Clubs, and even in State Parliaments, quickly proved that the defeat suffered was considered by them as a merely transitory *contretemps*; and so far from condemning the horrors of the Commune of Paris, they proclaimed with pride their share in the responsibility, and manifested themselves disposed to reproduce those horrors anew, by working to extend the sphere of their action, with more perseverance than ever.

"It is, therefore, to be hoped that, in view of the gravity of the circumstances, every State will benevolently and sympathetically lend its aid to the work of defence against the Internationale. This will be all the more easy if one of the Great Powers undertakes to sketch the basis of a common agreement and of a universal and simultaneous action.

"It is also to be desired that the nations who have not yet concluded a treaty of extradition with Spain should enter into a special agreement as to whatever relates to the Internationale.

"You will please to let me know whether the Minister of Foreign Affairs is disposed to take these suggestions into consideration, and I beg you to read this despatch to him and leave a copy with him.

"Convinced of the zeal of your Excellency in the service of the State, I am sure you will avail yourself of the good relations which exist between the Government of —— and that of His Majesty, to obtain the most prompt and efficacious support the latter needs abroad, in respect to the measures it judges prudent to adopt.

"Receive the expression of my deepest consideration, &c., "BONIFACIO DE BLAS,
"Minister of State (Foreign Affairs).
"MADRID, February, 1872."

Senator Conkling's Brother.

Washington (March 21) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

The fact that a brother of Senator Conkling, who has always been a Republican, has chosen to oppose the renomination of General Grant, sets the President's organ rabid. In its issue of this morning the *Republican* chides Colonel Frederick A. Conkling for being a brother of Roscoe, while it charges him with the dissemination of libels upon the Administration, and especially upon the Navy Department. The article closes as follows: "Colonel Conkling had a long interview with Mr. Blair, of Michigan, yesterday, the nature of which has not transpired. Considering that Colonel Conkling was formerly a member of Congress, and is a brother of the eminent Senator, his presence in Washington on this business is a source of grief and humiliation to many who honor his name."

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Two Persons Killed and about Twenty Injured.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, March 22.

This time the accident was on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Southern express which was due in this city yesterday morning at ten minutes past 9 o'clock, met with a serious casualty about eight miles east of Conemaugh Furnace. The train was composed of one express car, one baggage, two passenger cars, and five palace sleeping cars, and was in charge of Conductor Walter Kirkpatrick.

About 7 o'clock, just as the occupants of the sleeping cars were emerging from their berths, and were about making their toilets for the day, a terrible thump, a surge, a hasty pull at the bell rope on the part of the conductor, or somebody else who understood "the ropes," and a shriek from the iron horse, was followed by a general feeling of unrest on the part of the passengers, and a decided sensation that something must be wrong. Something *was* wrong. The third car from the rear of the train, a sleeper from New York, had encountered a broken rail and had been thrown on the ties. The two cars in the rear, both sleepers, one from Philadelphia and the other from Baltimore, followed in that wake of their neighbor from New York, and also jumped the track. At the time the train was moving at about its usual rate of speed for that section of the road, say thirty miles an hour. The cars ran on for fifty or sixty yards, bounding over the ties, and then plunged over the embankment to the river, about forty feet below. The New York car imbedded its forward end in the ice, while the rear platform was left far up the embankment, the posture of the car showing an angle of about forty-five degrees. Following came the Philadelphia car. This turned over and rested "on its back," as it were, one end in the river, and the other against the New York car. Finally, the Baltimore car rolled over and over, and was left a complete wreck on the ice. Persons who have been eye-witnesses of many such accidents, say they have never seen a car so completely demolished as was this one. The remaining six cars, with the locomotive, did not leave the track.

The confusion which followed among the passengers, many of whom had been thus unceremoniously aroused from slumber, and, no doubt, pleasant dreams, it is unnecessary to attempt to describe. Naturally, it would have been expected that many lives would have been lost. But when the debris had been removed by the officers of the train, and those of the passengers who had succeeded in gathering themselves up unassisted, the wonderful discovery was made that but two of the passengers had been killed. These had been riding on the Baltimore car, the one which had been so fearfully wrecked. They were Miss Amanda Hartman, of Chicago, and Mr. J. Josephs, of Baltimore. The lady was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hartman, had been on a visit to Baltimore, was returning home, and expected to stop on her way with a relative in Allegheny, a German minister named Joseph Weil. Mr. Josephs was a jeweller, and did business at 246 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

It was found that some twenty-five or thirty persons had been more or less injured, none of them, however, dangerously. Some of these were very slightly wounded, and it is not deemed expedient or necessary to give the names of more than those which we enumerate below. It will be seen that four of the number belong to Pittsburg and Allegheny. Mayor A. P. Callow, Allegheny, rib broken, right shoulder dislocated, and other slight bruises; James Brown, Comptroller of Allegheny City, very severe cut over left eye, and otherwise slightly injured; Guyan M. Irwin, ex-Alderman of Allegheny, slight injury of the spine, cut and pretty severely bruised; Robt. C. Elliot, Esq., Pittsburgh, painful contusion over left eye, right hand and arm bruised, and otherwise slightly injured; Col. Richard Vose, Messrs. Vose, Dinsmore & Co., New York, cut, left side of head; Dr. D. C. Patterson, No. 919 I street, Washington, left shoulder dislocated, right arm fractured, and slight cuts and bruises on various parts of the body; Isaac N. Phillips, President First National Bank, of New Castle, back sprained and slightly bruised; George W. Moore, merchant, New York, slight; Wm. Kidd, porter of one of the sleeping cars, seriously bruised and cut in several places; Mrs. S. Rollins, Allegheny, slight; James Tellybridge, Forest, Ohio, slight; F. J. Tryon, New York; H. C. Forest, Hannibal, Mo.; E. J. Sheppard, Cadiz, Ohio; E. Beaker, Terre Haute, Ind., and Mr. Phillips, of the firm of Eisner & Phillips—none of the latter being seriously injured.

Upon receipt of the news of the casualty in the city, Superintendent Pitcairn and General Agent Creighton left on an engine for the scene of the occurrence, and they were quickly followed by a special train bearing Drs. Hamilton and McCann, some officials connected with the road, and a few friends of persons supposed to be on the train. Assistance, medical and otherwise, had in the meantime been obtained from Johnstown, and everything possible was done to make the wounded comfortable. Cots were taken from the sleeping cars, and those who were most seriously injured laid upon them, until some means could be devised whereby they might be taken to the cars still on the track. So steep was the embankment that it was almost impossible for a man, with full use of his limbs, to clamber to its summit. After the wounded had all been released from their imprisonment among the *debris*, those who were entirely unable to help themselves were carried some distance down the stream to a place where the declivity was less abrupt, and, with difficulty, conveyed to the train. After this, persons from above secured bell-ropes from the cars, and with them assisted the less seriously injured, and those who were whole, to regain the embankment. Thus, in due time, all were ensconced in that portion of the train which was in running condition, and the cars resumed their course. At about half past 1 o'clock the train arrived at the Union Depot.

The Conemaugh River is a mountain stream, quite narrow, but in places pretty deep. The ice with which its surface is covered at present, is very heavy, and if it had not been for this fact, many of the passengers on the wrecked train would doubtless have been drowned. Another notable fact was, that although, when the cars were tumbled over the embankment, the stoves were knocked down, and the fire scattered hither and thither, the wrecks were not ignited. Had the accident occurred a little later in the season, after the ice-bands of the stream had been unloosed, or at the time of the usual spring freshet, the loss of life would doubtless have been fearful to contemplate.

A number of ladies were on the train, several of whom are well known in this city, and yet we are informed that there was not a single outcry from any member of the gentler sex, and moreover, they were, in the main, as cool, and displayed as much presence of mind as any of the lords of creation.

One unfortunate, who was bleeding from a severe gash in the head, approached another companion in misery, and hailing him, said, "For God's sake, B——, tell me whether I am badly hurt or not." The person addressed, after extricating himself, had been putting forth almost superhuman efforts to assist others in regaining their freedom, and it was some time before he discovered that he had been seriously injured in the head, and had sustained other painful bruises.

One fellow, who had been wedged in portions of the wreck, in an uncomfortable, though not perilous position, called loudly for help, and declared that he must be killed. Having been extricated, he made his way, with wonderful alacrity, to one of the couches which had been spread for the seriously wounded, and, crawling under the blankets, groaned out, "Has anybody got any liquor? I'm dying for a drink." He afterwards desired to be carried to the cars, but, a critical examination developing the fact that he was sound in "wind and limb," he was unceremoniously tumbled out, and allowed to walk.

A Turkish Romance.

A case somewhat resembling the famous Tichborne trial, and, in one respect at least, reminding one of Charles Reade's "A Terrible Temptation," is soon to be tried at Constantinople. The story is romantic enough for a novel or play, and runs thus: There is now in London a Turk aged about 25 years, calling himself Mustapha Djehad Bey, and claiming to be the lawful son of the late Kibrisi Mehemet Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier, and whilom the Sultan's envoy to the Court of St. James. In 1847,—such is the claimant's story,—Kibrisli's wife, the widow of a European physician, bore to him a son, the present Mustapha Djehad Bey. On the following year the Pacha went to reside in the British Court, and during his absence the child became so seriously ill that its mother, fearing that, should it die, her husband would take another wife feigned to give birth to another child, which, in the knowledge of a eunuch and a woman of the harem named Fatmah, was merely a suppositious child, bought or borrowed. But the first-born recovered, Pacha having already been told that heaven had blessed him with another son. The mother was caught in the toils she herself had woven; for Fatmah and the eunuch used their knowledge of her deceit to override and rule her. The mother, Melek Khanum, became weary of this state of affairs, and confided her troubles to Reshid Effendi, the Pacha's man of business. Fatmah was soon dismissed, and the eunuch was smothered in his bath. Madam Kibrisli was tried for the murder, but the charge was not substantiated. The Pacha came to Constantinople during the progress of the trial, and finding things in such a state of imbroglio divorced his wife. The question of the legitimacy of the first-born then arose, and Melek Khanum, actuated, as one now says, by a spirit of revenge for the divorce and the Pacha's subsequent marriage, averred that Mustapha Djehad Bey had been borrowed also. Then the boy Djehad became a wanderer, served as a menial in Egypt, joined the Papal Zouaves, became a lay inmate at the Convent of St. Lazarre, and when his father died last September went to England and there proposed to defend his claims to Kibrisli Pacha's property.

A MONSTER RELIC.

Discovery of the Skeleton of a Mastodon in a Nearly Perfect State—Twenty-five Feet Long and Fourteen Feet High.

Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. (March 19) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The farm of Mr. Andrew Mitchell, about one mile from this place, is, and has been for weeks, visited by very many people. The attraction is the huge and almost entire skeleton of a Mastodon, which has been found by piecemeal in a swamp on his land since January last, and which has been put together by a Professor from Boston, Mass. The farm which has so suddenly become famous was purchased by Mr. Mitchell some time since, and in January he hired a man to dig muck from a swamp to place on the uplands, he himself being engaged in New York. The man had excavated to the depth of four feet when he came upon an enormous bone, shaped like a rib. He stopped work and informed Mr. Mitchell of his discovery, who, thinking it must have belonged to some monstrous animal, directed that deeper and more extended digging be done. At a depth of fifteen feet the pelvis, head, and other large bones, were found. Search has been continued until almost the entire skeleton has been exhumed, and the scientific gentleman from Boston says it is much larger than the famous remains in the Boston Museum, which was also found in this county, and which was the largest known specimen of these extinct mammalia. The skeleton is in a barn on Mr. Mitchell's farm, and no train stops at this station but brings numbers of curious or scientifically-inclined persons, on their way to view the monster. The upper jaw and main portion of the head weighs about 500 pounds, and measures three feet seven inches across the top. There are four teeth in the upper jaw, two on each side. The back teeth extend seven inches along the jawbone, and are four inches across. The openings where the tusks have been are three feet and eight inches deep, and eighteen inches in circumference. The vertebra was found in forty pieces, but lying all together, while the pelvis was taken out whole and uninjured. The channel where the spinal cords lay when the monster was alive is five inches in circumference. Among the missing bones are the tusks, the lower jawbone, and those of the hind legs. One bone of a leg that has been found weighs alone over 350 pounds. When the skeleton is reconstructed, it will measure fourteen feet from the bottom of its feet to the top of its head, and over twenty-five feet from head to tail.

Work is steadily prosecuted in the excavating in search of the missing bones. Great difficulty is met in the filling in of water, a pump of considerable capacity being steadily worked by horse-power to keep the pit clear.

A singular incident connected with the skeleton is, that in its stomach was found a quantity of undigested matter. Among it were fresh-looking and very large leaves, of odd form, and blades of strange grass, of extreme length, varying from an inch to three inches in width, and looking as if freshly cropped from the earth. The spot where the remains were found is low, marshy ground.

Parties in New York have already opened negotiations with Mr. Mitchell for the purchase of the skeleton, and he has refused $1,500 for it.

Japanese Self-Identification.

Of the Japanese at Washington the *Capital* says: "They have a promiscuous way of mixing up their rooms, and the only place where they can positively be found is in the elevator. Whenever a Jap is missed at the Arlington or Wormley's he is sure to be found in the elevator. And then the registering of their names makes Mills fairly yell with rage and anguish when he comes to make out their bills. One has to remember that these names are translated, or rather the sound is caught and transferred to our letters, so that every ear gives a different name. After the Jap is registered he takes a copy of the name and puts it in his pocket; when, therefore, his bill is presented he gets out a search-warrant on himself to find that written name, because the pockets of the ancient civilization differed entirely from those of the more modern, so that the poor Jap has first to find his pocket, and generally begins down about his heels, feeling his way up, and exploring all sorts of openings, until he hits the recess, which he examines and then goes on in search of another. When, at last, the slip of paper is found, he falls into a brown study—that looks very much like jaundice—to know whether he really did get the article charged against him. The clerks, however, have simplified the matter. When any one of the Embassy at a hotel takes a drink it is charged to each one of them; sometimes all of them pay for that one drink, sometimes only half, but generally the drink is paid for."

A Fight Between Preachers.

From the Plymouth (Ohio) Advertiser, March 16.

As the late unpleasantness between the Revs. Newbold and Gilray is the subject of much comment, and as there are various opinions in regard to it, we feel called upon to give a statement of the facts a place in the columns of our paper. The parties most interested are both ministers in the Methodist Church, and for some time there has been a bad feeling existing between them, owing to some misunderstanding, which have been exaggerated and kept alive by the ever willing breath of scandal. On Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., the Rev. Newbold was in the drug store of E. Dronberger & Son, when the Rev. Mr. Gilray entered. It not being pleasant for both to be in the same room at the same time, Mr. Newbold started to leave, but was called back by Mr. Gilray, who asked him (Newbold) for five dollars, which he claimed he had loaned to him. Newbold claimed that it had been paid in one way and another, which Gilray pronounced to be false. Newbold again started for the door, and was again called back, when, after a few words, Mr. Newbold told Mr. Gilray that he had circulated stories to the effect that the lady with whom he (Newbold) was living was not his wife. This Mr. Gilray denied, and, upon Mr. Newbold's reiterating the charge, he (Gilray) called him a liar. The word was no sooner uttered than the speaker received a blow from the fist of Mr. Newbold, which cut his face, making a basin of water and some plasters a matter of necessity.

A Strange Scene—A Mother Complained of by Her Son.

From the Albany Journal, March 21.

On North street, North Albany, Patrick Golden and family reside, the husband keeping a provision and grocery store. He is sober and industrious, but his wife has occasional fits, when she will become intoxicated, and abuse her children and husband. One of the children, a boy about 14 years of age, is lying at the point of death, and whilst his brother was carefully attending him last evening, after being up with him for three nights in succession, the mother entered under the influence of liquor. Approaching the bed where her sick son lay, she commenced abusing him, and when his eldest brother remonstrated, she struck him several times for his interference. The husband coming in, prevented any further harm. In order to allow the invalid's last hours to pass away in peace, they were compelled to cause her arrest. The examination came off this morning before Justice Clute. The eldest son's testimony was taken, his eyes suffused with tears, at the thought of being instrumental in convicting his mother of such an offense, she meanwhile begging piteously of him to desist. The husband then took the stand, when she fell down, and clasping his knees, besought him for the love of God, for the sake of her infant babe, and for all the ties that bound them together, not to send her to jail. The husband, though deeply affected, was inexorable, saying that his boy's last hours should be spent in peace. Justice Clute finally terminated the scene by signing a commitment, when she was taken to jail.

How Agassiz Lost Some of His Fish Specimens.

Rio de Janeiro (Feb. 13) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Professor Agassiz has made a good deal of use of our detention here, gathering many valuable specimens here, and, with his assistants, especially Dr. Steindachner, making very numerous beautiful anatomical preparations of fresh specimens. An accident exceedingly vexatious deprived him of some of them. He was at the residence of a friend in the country, and had spent a day very successfully in making delicate dissections of fresh fish, exposing internal parts. These prepared fish were immersed in alcohol, and committed for safe keeping to a black servant, old and trusted, who was to guard them sacredly. The next day, when the Professor asked for them, the grinning negro showed him the pan in which they were frying. They had poured off the alcohol, scaled and cleaned the fish, and were frying them for the Professor's breakfast. Imagine the Professor's grief; imagine the vexation of the friend, whose faithful servant had done the irreparable injury! As for the negro himself, he of course thought he had kept the fish carefully, and put them to their intended use. What are fish good for but to eat?

LIFE INSURANCE.

INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF THE *DEPOSIT INSURANCE* Plan, now presented to the public by the

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED, 1850. $10,000,000 ASSETS.

Before you decide upon the plan upon which you will insure your life. You will find this form far superior to any short-term Endowment or Tontine plan. Insurance is also effected by this Company on all the usual methods, at much less than the rates charged by other mutual companies.

WM. H. WELLS, Agent, At Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. HANDY assumes all liabilities and assets of said firm. H. C. HANDY signing in liquidation only.

H. C. HANDY,
J. M. RANKIN.

H. C. HANDY continues in the business at the old stand, 60 West Lake-st. H. C. HANDY.

Chicago, March 23, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV. One Week, commencing March 25.

The Wallace Sisters! JENNIE! MINNIE! AND MAUD! Supported by GEO. K. FORTESCUE!

AFTER A BRILLIANT SUCCESS AT THE GLOBE!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, CINDERELLA! MISS JENNIE WALLACE AS DANDINI.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, "FRA DIAVOLO!" MISS JENNIE WALLACE AS FRA DIAVOLO.

Matinee Saturday—"CINDERELLA."

A Brilliant OLIO throughout the week.

GROW'S NEW OPERA HALL, 111 WEST MADISON-ST.

To the Lovers of the Marvellous.

PROF. MACALLISTER, The GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD, will appear on Tuesday Evening, March 26.

NEW AND BRILLIANT OUTFIT! NEW EXPERIMENTS!

Secure your seats in advance at Areud's drug store, under the hall. Avoid a rush. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock. For particulars see programmes. HOWARD JONES, Bus. Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.

Chapman Sisters, Assisted by the renowned Comedian, E. A. LOCKE, supported by the singing members of the powerful Academy Company. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and Wednesday Matinee, the grand Operatic Burlesque, LITTLE DON GIOVANNI! As played only by the Chapman Sisters Troupe. Saturday night, benefit of MR. JAMES PADGET.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. An entire new and sparkling programme. HARRIGAN and HART in two New Songs and Dances. First week of THE HEATHEN CHINEE. The German Emigrant, The Higginbottom Sisters, and The Coal-Heaver's Revenge. An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. MONDAY, March 25, and until further notice, the great sensation of the

Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.

Saturday, March 30, Benefit of J. S. LANGRISHE.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

TWO GRAND Old Folks' Concerts Will be given by a Chorus of ONE HUNDRED VOICES, ASSISTED BY EMINENT SOLOISTS, AN ORCHESTRA, AND THE ORGAN. Thursday and Friday Evenings, MARCH 28 AND 29.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale, on and after Monday, at Strohl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 489 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

ANOTHER GREAT CATALOGUE Auction Sale AT THE OLD STAND, Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., on Wednesday, March 27, at 9½ a.m., of a large and splendid assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

An examination will satisfy any merchant that we have the goods, and we assure you they will be sold. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS, Piece Goods, Jean & Satinet Clothing, NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 9½ a.m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:45 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:20 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*2:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*3:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
‡Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible] p. m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The Jerome-Bigelow "Specialist" Case Decided.

When a Contract in Restraint of Trade Becomes Void.

Bigelow Again at Liberty to Practice His "Profession."

An entirely new question in its scope in this State was on Saturday decided by Chief Justice Williams, of the Circuit Court. The question is, When does a contract in restraint of trade become void? The question arose on the chancery proceeding of Charles C. Jerome against Charles Bigelow. The opinion was as follows:

Complainant and defendant both profess to be physicians in the city of Chicago. Prior to May, 1870, the defendant had been practicing as a physician, and more particularly as a "specialist," and had secured in this and other States a considerable professional business. On the 10th of May, 1870, complainant and defendant entered into an agreement, by which the defendant stipulated, upon the consideration of $40,000, to be paid by complainant, in semi-annual payments of $2,000 each for ten years, to license and permit the complainant to enter in and take possession of his office in Chicago, and the goods and chattels therein, and to carry on the business in the special department in which defendant was then engaged, in the name and under the patronage of the defendant, from the 5th day of July, 1870, for the period of ten years thereafter, and that until the expiration of said ten years defendant would not, in his own name or otherwise, prosecute his profession in its general branches, nor in the specialty in which he had been engaged in the City of Chicago, nor within a radius of 500 miles thereof.

By a supplemental agreement, Bigelow is to take one half of the net profits of the business instead of the payments agreed to be made by the original contract.

The defendant, after the fire, having resumed the practice of said specialty in the City of Chicago, the complainant, on the 18th of October last, filed his bill in this Court, setting up the contract above referred to, alleging that he had performed his part of it, and had paid defendant under it several thousands of dollars, and praying that defendant might be restrained from engaging in and practicing the profession of medicine in the State of Illinois, or anywhere in the Northwest for the remainder of the unexpired term of ten years.

The most important question raised upon the argument of this case is as to the validity of the contract so entered into on the 10th day of May, 1870, the defendant insisting that the contract is void for the reason that it is in restraint of trade, and therefore against public policy.

The decisions upon this question run through a period of more than 450 years. The first reported case was A. D. 1415, in the reign of Henry V., when English jurisprudence was in its infancy, and when judicial manners were so rude that an English Judge accompanied the delivery of his opinion with threats and blasphemy. The rule of law, as then stated, and long thereafter maintained, has been modified by the advancing civilization of the ages and the manners of the forum still more.

The law as it now exists may be thus stated: That the legal presumption is against every contract in restraint of trade, whether that restraint be general or partial; that every contract for a general restraint of trade is absolutely void; that while the presumption is against a contract in partial restraint of trade, such presumption is capable of being rebutted, and such contracts are often held valid, provided they are reasonable, and upon adequate consideration.

[The Court here cited the more important American decisions sustaining his statement of the law.]

Thus far there is no difficulty in determining what is the law, for not only is it so declared by the American courts, but the uniform current of English decisions for more than 150 years, since the leading case of Mitchell vs. Reynolds, (1 Peere Wms. 181) is in the same direction. But what shall be regarded as a general and what a partial restraint of trade, and what partial restraints are to be held valid and what void, are questions not so easily determined.

The vital question in reference to partial restraints of trade is, whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. If in the opinion of the Court the restraint has been greater than the protection of the party who seeks the benefit of the restriction requires, such restriction has been held unreasonable, and the contract void. Under the law as thus declared, each case of partial restraint must be decided with reference to its own particular circumstances and the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the restriction being a question for the Court, it is not strange that different decisions have been made in cases where the facts were substantially the same. The principle controlling the case is well settled; the only difficulty is in its application.

Almost all the cases that I have had the opportunity of examining, whether English or American, are those in which the restriction has been confined to less territory than the Kingdom or the State. Is a restriction co-extensive with the Kingdom, in Great Britain, one which, by their Courts, would be regarded as general or total? In the case of Homer vs. Ashford (3 Bingham, 326), Chief Justice Best, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "Any deed by which a person binds himself not to employ his talents, his industry, or his capital, in any useful undertaking in the Kingdom, would be void." Similar expressions are used in other English cases, but in none of them, except in the case in Beavan, was the precise point before the Court; for, in none of them to which my attention has been called, with the above exception, was the restriction co-extensive with the territory of England. In the case last referred to, Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, held that an agreement on the part of certain attorneys not to practice in Great Britain for the period of twenty years without the consent of the attorney to whom they had sold their business was not an unreasonable restriction, and that the contract was valid. This case, perhaps, goes further than any English case, and the correctness of it has been questioned by a learned English annotator. The English decisions appear to have assumed that a restraint co-extensive with the Kingdom of Great Britain, would have been void, and many of the expressions of the Judges in their opinions, are to this effect, but generally they are mere dicta.

What shall be a general or total restriction of trade in America? Whether it shall be a restriction co-extensive with the particular State in which the contract is made, or with the boundaries of the United States, has not often been raised in our courts.

[The Court cited several authorities, to the effect that a total restraint of trade, as that a man will not pursue his occupation or carry on business anywhere in a State, is void.]

I have found no American case which holds that a contract in restraint of trade, which is co-extensive with State jurisdiction, is valid, while there are two decisions and many dicta which sustain the opposite view. The only English case which holds that a restriction extending throughout Great Britain is valid is the one in 3 Beavan, referred to.

It is because the law protects all branches of trade and business from monopoly that it has held general contracts in restraint of trade void, and each State is better fitted to protect the rights of its citizens in this regard than the General Government. It is a matter pertaining to the municipal laws of each State, and each State in the Union is independent of every other as to these laws. It is for the interest of each State to protect and encourage trade, commerce, and business within its own particular jurisdiction. Reason, as well as the weight of authority, is in favor of the view, that for the purpose of determining whether or not a restraint is general reference is to be had to the boundaries of the State, and not of the United States.

The restriction in the case at bar prevented the defendant from practicing his profession generally or in the specialty in which he had been engaged in Chicago, or within a radius of 500 miles from this city, which by a further provision of the contract, was to be construed "to include all the Western and Northwestern States and Territories."

The defendant was thus excluded from practice, not only in the State of his residence, but also throughout adjoining States and Territories, containing an aggregate population of several millions; and he was not only restrained from practicing the particular speciality to which the contract immediately refers, but every branch of his profession. Under no decision, English or American, which I have examined, has such a contract been held valid. It is unreasonable, for it was far more of a restriction than was necessary to protect the interests of the complainant. It is true that it appears by the pleadings and evidence that under the name of "Charles Bigelow," the defendant was doing a large business as a specialist in Chicago, and also by a correspondence conducted with parties scattered all over the United States, yet it can hardly be contended that, in order to protect the interests of the complainant as a specialist in Chicago, it was necessary that the defendant should refrain from entering into a general practice as a physician in Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado, and the yet more remote portions of the West and Northwest. The contract is, therefore, void, because it is an unreasonable restraint. Inasmuch as the contract is void at law, the complainant is not entitled to any relief in equity. The bill will be dismissed.

A NEW KIND OF OFFENDER.

The Mayor Importuned to Pardon a Bovine Vagrant—Why He Could Not Comply.

On Saturday afternoon two attractive young women presented themselves at the Mayor's office, and requested permission to see His Honor. They had a rueful expression on their faces, which intimated that some one of their friends or relatives was in trouble, and that, like every one else in Chicago who gets into trouble, or knows of anybody who is similarly situated, they fully believed that the Executive arm was all-powerful to aid them. Their appearance did not belie them. A friend of theirs, a member of the family, in fact, had fallen into loose habits, and been arrested for vagrancy. Unlike other vagrants, she did not wind up in the Bridewell. Following the eminent example of the immortal Mr. Pickwick, she brought up at the pound, and was left to ponder over her folly and extravagance in that airy and inhospitable hostelry.

It was not until yesterday morning that the sorrowing family missed the wanderer, on whom they were partially dependent for breakfast and supper, but not finding her in the barn—cows generally sleep in barns—they proceeded to the pound master and demanded her release. That functionary, when the facts were represented to him, demanded her board and a fee, besides the fine, which amounted to $4.50. The friends of the prisoner remonstrated. Either of them, they said, could live at the Ogden House for that sum for a whole day, cigars, etc., included. The pound master, with a refreshing ignorance of [illegible], referred them to the Mayor, to obtain from him a release in due form.

After travelling to the Superintendent of Police, and then to the Comptroller, they succeeded in getting their case to His Honor.

The Mayor could do nothing for them. Pardoning the inmates of the Bridewell, under mitigating circumstances, was no new task, though much against his theory; but pardoning vaccine [illegible] was novel, to say the least. He admitted his inability to do it, and quoted the ordinance, from which the following sections are taken:

SEC. 5. Any owner or owners of any such animal or animals who shall permit the same to run at large, contrary to the provisions of the last section, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $5 for each animal so permitted to run at large, together with the costs of impounding, and the expenses of maintaining such animal or animals, when impounded as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. There shall be charged for each animal impounded an impounding fee of fifty cents, for each day or part of a day, also, fifty cents for providing sustenance for each animal impounded.

The Mayor further explained that he had no authority to order the release of the animal without payment of both fine and costs, and, though he regretted his inability to assist the applicants, dismissed them with a recommendation to pay the fine.

It was paid.

DESPAIR AND DEATH.

A Broken-Down Farmer Becomes an Inmate of the Poor House and takes Arsenic.

The Station-keeper at Madison street station, was roused from an official revery on the night of Thursday last, by the voice of a man, evidently a German, asking for a ticket to the Union street lodging house. Mr. Vesey put the necessary questions, and having received replies of a satisfactory nature, he granted the petitioner's prayer, and allowed him to lay his weary head on the not over luxurious pillow provided at the institution before mentioned. The man gave his name as Jacob Uhlrich. He appeared to be forty-five years of age, and stated that he had come from South Bend, Ind., where he had once been well off. His prosperity was, however, of short duration; his financial condition became uncertain, and from uncertainty it fell to utter ruin. His friends grew cold, and, finally, he was obliged to give up his farm, and send his family to live with relatives. Hoping to better his fortune, he came to Chicago and sought for work, but found every place filled. Driven to extremity, he sought the Police Station as stated. On Friday Uhlrich was recommended to the County Agent and that official sent him to the Poor House. The unfortunate man fell into a state of melancholy, from which it was found almost impossible to arouse him. On Saturday morning he was found ill in his "bunk," and in the evening of the same day he died in great agony. The attending physician gave it as his opinion that the man had been poisoned. Search was made, and a small package of white powder, evidently arsenic, was found in the inside pocket of the unhappy suicide's vest. A portion of the poison had been used. The Coroner was duly notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Frightful Runaway.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a very singular runaway accident occurred on Twenty-second street, near Michigan avenue. At that hour a team of horses attached to a landau was being driven westward from the Illinois Central Depot, when, becoming frightened, in spite of the exertions of the driver, they ran away. They dashed along Twenty-second street at a velocity of about 30 miles an hour, causing a fearful panic. As they neared Michigan avenue their progress was impeded by a Cottage Grove car going east. The runaways, instead of turning out for the car-horse, dashed right at him, and the carriage pole was driven fairly into his breast for a distance of over five feet, causing the almost instant death of the poor animal. The runaway horses became detached from the carriage at the time of the collision, and continued on in their mad career.

Another Wife-Beater.

The neighborhood around No. 219 South Halsted street was considerably excited at 10 o'clock last night over a domestic quarrel which, it is alleged, came near resulting in a tragedy. It appears that James Daughty and his wife live at the house above mentioned, and that their relations are not of that kind which go to make a happy household. Daughty is, it is stated, too fond of the flowing bowl, and, when in his cups, does not hesitate to ill-use the partner of his good and evil temper in a shameful manner. Last evening James returned from an excursion to several rum shops, and at once commenced abusing his wife and family, it is alleged, assaulting her in an outrageous manner. The cries of the woman for assistance brought a Mr. Bruce to the rescue. That gentleman promptly called a policeman and Doughty was forthwith arrested and locked up at the West Side Police Station. He is a burly-looking fellow, and has muscle enough for a giant. His great strength might, however, be used in some more manly and courageous exercise than that of beating a defenceless woman.

Fooling the Coroner.

Coroner Stephens lost his temper, for the first time since he has been in office, yesterday afternoon. He was sent for to hold an inquest on the remains of a child, named Marianna Derrich, who died at No. 124 Front street, on Saturday. Captain Stephens, accompanied by Dr. McCarthy, County Physician, proceeded to the place, and found the girl had died of small-pox. The pustules were out all over the body and could not be mistaken. It is not known who notified the Coroner, but that usually urbane officer felt like breaking a commandment or two when he found himself hoaxed. This is the second small-pox case which the County officers have been called on to investigate.

Temperance.

A meeting of delegates from the various Irish temperance societies of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Father Mathew Hall, on Harrison street, the object being to exchange views with reference to forming a union of the Irish temperance societies of Illinois for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the new liquor law. After some time spent in informal expression of ideas, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with societies throughout the State, and ascertain their sentiments in the matter of forming a union. The meeting then adjourned until a week from next Sunday at the same place.

Miscellaneous.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a wagon, owned by Reinhard Tweedy, Nos. 41 and 43 Fourteenth street, ran away on Twenty-second street, and, coming in collision with horses attached to a street car, ran the pole of the wagon through one of the animals, killing it on the spot. The driver and passengers escaped injury.

—The bakery of Thompson & Templeton, No. 213 Randolph street, was entered last night by burglars, who robbed it of about $100 worth of bread and crackers.

—Inquests were held yesterday in the cases of C. J. Schwartz and Paul Kerneck, the boys killed on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, as previously reported. Verdicts of accidental death were rendered in each case. The railroad companies were exonerated from blame.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Decelle discovered water running from a water-pipe in the trunk store of Haskell, Bros., No. 61 South Halsted street. The officer set matters right, and reported that about $30 damages had been done before the water was stopped.

—The alarm from box, No. 141, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a gas pipe at No. 142 North Dearborn street. Damages, $200; no insurance.

The Labor Supply and Demand.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read your article in to-day's impression regarding the labor supply and demand; also, a very sensible letter by Mr. Bradley, on the same subject, in last week's TRIBUNE, and I rather favor the views of Mr. B. on the subject. It must be admitted that there is more likelihood of the supply exceeding the demand than the demand the supply, as will shortly be seen when the spring weather fairly sets in; and, as the great fire itself has advertised Chicago over the world, thousands will flock in from all quarters in quest of work,—not only foreigners, but from all the sister States. In view of this, I consider that those parties who, for the sake of their own gain, delude simple as well as respectable tradesmen by their advertisements holding forth Chicago as requiring thousands of artisans of all classes at wages which exist only in the imagination of these vampires, ought to be severely condemned. Being in regular receipt of Scotch papers, I have read with anxiety advertisements well calculated to ensnare tradesmen. Scotchmen are not the readiest class of people to leave the land of their nativity; but, through these false representations, many a comfortable and bright home will be broken up, and old associations and family connections severed. Leaving the land of all they love, where boyhood, youth, and manhood's riper experience have all added their share of sad and joyous memories, with buoyant hearts they bid adieu to the "heath-clad mountains," expecting, no doubt, to return in a few years with a competency for life. What must be the anguish and regret at finding themselves drawing rations from the Relief and Aid Society, as thousands are doing at the present time. If this side of the picture was advertised, emigration agents would get more leisure time to think over their sins, and many a tradesman would be saved the degrading experience of a pauper's life. I know of many personally who left good situations, and were glad to take menial employment to keep themselves from starvation. There is another class who emigrate, who are not advertised for, and who come out here expecting to fall in at once, viz.: clerks, shopmen, bookkeepers, &c. To those I would say, stay where you are, unless you are prepared to take the shovel or hod, and even these are not to be got every day. St. Louis is the same way,—it is over-crowded; and I believe most of the large cities are equally the same way situated.

I have just written home to a paper in Glasgow, Scotland, giving a true statement of the labor market here at present, as I would be very sorry to see my brother Scots brought here, to find themselves in reduced circumstances; and I think the press should take the subject up, and give facts, such as you give in to-day's paper. Then, if people come out, they have themselves to blame. There is another means by which the flame of emigration is fanned, viz.: by gentlemen who come across here on a pleasure tour. These parties, of course, only meet the influential people, and float over the top of cities. They write fine papers, giving the names of a few Scotchmen who have risen from nothing to high and independent positions. I have no doubt but this is true; but they forget to tell how many who began on the same capital still remain at the foot of Jacob's ladder, waiting their turn.

Yours, R. H. STEVENSON.

CHICAGO, March 24.

A Fine Time Keeper.

Watch 1,782, bearing trade mark "Frederik Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J., manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me five and a half months; its total variation from mean time being twenty seconds, being compared by me personally with Greenwich time, London, April 24, 1871. HENRY MORFORD, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Safe Insurance.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, after paying over $3,000,000 of Chicago losses (all it had except one), sustained a reduction of its assets of only $780,000,—which still exceed $20,000,000. See the company's advertisement on the first page of to-day's issue.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Distemper—Probably Glanders—Difficult Breathing—So-Called Colt-Founder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 21.

DISTEMPER.

IONIA, Iowa, Feb. 27.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a good colt, 3 years old this spring. Two weeks ago, it was exposed to the Distemper, and is now beginning to show it, swelling below the jaws. I have done nothing so far, except to give a few doses of Morse's Condition Powders. What shall I do for it, and do you consider it very dangerous? Truly, G. C. C.

Answer to G. C. C., Ionia, Iowa.—Distemper, or Strangles, is a common disease in colts; it is very seldom dangerous if the colts have good care, and scarcely ever becomes fatal unless they are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, especially in the winter, or have to suffer otherwise from irrational treatment. In ordinary cases, internal medicines are required only when the disease has its principal seat in the respiratory passages, and manifests itself chiefly as a catarrh of the respiratory organs; then a powder, consisting of tartar emetic, half an ounce, and sal ammonia, powdered licorice root, two ounces of each, one or two tablespoonful, according to the age and size of the animal, may be given, mixed with the food, two or three times a day, till a discharge from the nose, consisting of rather thick mucus, is making its appearance. If the colt has lost its appetite, or if it should reject the food on account of the medicine, the same substances may be given in the same doses and proportions, in the form of an electuary, or as pills, but never as a drench. In cases, however, in which the disease develops itself chiefly in the form of swellings under the lower jaw, or on other parts of the body, as it probably is doing in your colt, we have to try by all means to confine the disease right there, and to bring it to a termination where it has localized itself; that is, to accelerate the ripening of the abscess or abscesses that are to be formed. We can do so by applying moisture and warmth; that is, by poulticing, and also by local irritation. The use of poultices, however, are, for obvious reasons, impracticable in a great number of cases; therefore, a local irritation, an application of rancid fat, or of a blistering oil, is generally resorted to. I would recommend to rub in, about twice a week, a decoction of one part of Spanish flies and four parts of olive oil, till either a ripening of the abscess has been effected, or till the swelling has been absorbed. The ripening of an abscess manifests itself by fluctuation in the interior of the swelling, when the latter is slightly pressed with the fingers, and then the abscess has to be opened at its lowest point, and as near the centre as possible, so that the matter may flow out without impediment. After that has been done, no special treatment is necessary; exact cleanliness and ordinary protection are generally all that is required. The food of patients suffering from distemper should be easily digestible, and should be given in such a way as to enable the animals to get it without being obliged to lower their heads, especially if the latter are swelled. Green provender (provided it can be had), malt, bran mashes, boiled barley, carrots, etc., are the best food. Pure air, a clean stable, and good ventilation, without exposure to draft, are strictly necessary.

PROBABLY GLANDERS.

GARFIELD, LaSalle County, Ill., Feb. 29.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a mare that runs at the nostril; has been running about a year. When it commenced it was white mucus, and ran water at the eye. About five months after it commenced, it became offensive in smell. I would like to know what is the matter, and the cure also. The mucus now is white, sometimes tinged with yellow. The mare is in good order, and with foal; eats readily; is lively in appearance. Yours, truly, MATTHEW D. YORK.

Answer to Matthew D. York.—It is probable, according to your description, that your mare has the Glanders; still, a definite diagnosis in such a case requires a careful examination, and, maybe, observation for some time; therefore, I would advise you to have her examined, at any rate, by a reliable veterinary surgeon. If it is Glanders, the only remedy consists in half an ounce of lead, or five inches of steel, applied in the proper way and right place; therefore, certainty in regard to diagnosis is absolutely necessary, and a mistake, to say the least, would be very expensive, and could not be repaired.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

MINERVA, Iowa, March 1.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a 2-year-old steer which for six weeks has been troubled with apparently some obstruction in its breathing apparatus; worse when exhaling; can be heard a distance of thirty feet. It also has a slight swelling at the base of the lower jaw, extending downward near the throat, but I can discover no particular soreness. It has a good appetite for hay and corn, and looks healthy and in good condition; had been shut up a week without food or water when I got him. Advice for treatment through THE TRIBUNE will be gratefully received by yours respectfully, A. J. PALMER.

Answer to A. J. Palmer.—The difficulty of breathing is caused either by an obstruction of some kind in the respiratory passages themselves, or in an abnormal pressure of the windpipe or upon the larynx by a swelling in the neighboring parts. I cannot get at a correct diagnosis from your description; it requires a proper examination, a strict analysis of the process of breathing, and also a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case; therefore, I would advise you to have your animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, if such a one can be found in your neighborhood. At any rate, examine the throat and larynx of your steer, which you may do without danger to your hand, if you take hold, with the other hand, of the tongue of the animal, and if two men, one on each side of the steer's head, assist you by holding open the mouth of the patient.

SO-CALLED COLT-FOUNDER.

MILMINE, Piatt County, Ill., March 19.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a mare, very valuable, 8 years old this spring; has had two colts in her time, each time doing very well. She has now gone 11 months with her third one, and, on the 10th of this month, commenced getting lame in one fore-leg, which lameness has finally reached all four of her legs, showing weakness of limbs, and is called Colt-Founder by men here. She has bellied but little, but is making bag. What is the remedy, if any? I have called many men to see her, and all pronounce her in good fix or condition. I have taken the best of care of her. What is the cause of Colt-Founder? Is it the colt pressing on the bladder and hindering the escape of urine? I introduced my fingers, and rather raised the foal up, and withdrew my hand, when the urine flowed freely, which gave her immediate relief, so far as pain was concerned, but weakness of limbs and small of the back continues. O. P. COOPER.

Answer to O. P. Cooper.—So-called "Colt Founder" is a disease which occurs occasionally in mares during the last stages of pregnancy, and is similar in all symptoms to Founder in other horses. The only difference, as far as I can see, consists in its being less violent. It generally disappears without any medical treatment, as soon as the mare has been delivered. The exciting causes, besides the advanced pregnancy, and the necessary changes in the circulation of the blood necessarily connected with that condition are similar, but add to the causes of common Founder. I would advise you to keep the mare on light diet, and to give her only such food as is easily digestible, till about a week after delivery, which, according to your statement, can be expected almost any day. As far as medicines are concerned, I would advise you to give her a slight physic, just enough to make her bowels loose. Further, it would be good to soften her hoofs, by paring out the dead horn, and, as far as practicable, by compelling her to stand in a layer of fresh cow-dung, spread in her stall, about two inches high where she places her feet. If the symptoms of founder should not disappear after the mare has been delivered, which I think they will, the disease has to be treated like any other case of founder. VETERINARIAN.

THE APIARY.

Locating an Apiary—Desirable Points of a Location.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., March 23.

Every succeeding year there are new ones added to the already long list of bee-keepers; not of the old box-hive and brimstone persuasion, but those who desire to pursue bee-keeping in the enlightened way, with movable-frame hives, and according to the new and improved theories. In consequence of this, we hear repeated inquiries from many would-be apiarians concerning the best methods, among the many good ones, of stocking and establishing an apiary, and of managing the seemingly unruly inhabitants. To answer in a general way several letters that have been received lately, I will touch upon the latter subject,—that of establishing an apiary. First, I will speak of the place of location, which is by no means a matter of little importance, as it has much to do with the prosperity of swarms, which is certainly the chief aim of every bee-keeper. It is not supposable, however, that in every yard there can be found a place for the bees that will be in all respects desirable; but what is not naturally a good location may be rendered such by using artificial means.

I am not discussing the locations of large apiaries, that are conducted on a wholesale plan for market purposes, but wish to present, in a brief manner, the necessary requirements of the locations for family apiaries, so that the keepers of a few swarms may have some idea of what place on the farm, or in the yard, may be the most suitable for them.

In the first place, we desire that the apiary should be partially protected from the overheated rays of the summer sun, and therefore give our apiary a place shaded by the foliage of trees or large shrubs, or, in the absence of this natural shade, we erect a shelter of boards that will protect them at least from the mid-day sun. Should our home be where the breezes hold unobstructed and almost continued sway, as they do over the far-reaching plains of Kansas and Colorado during the summer, as well as in winter, we must have an eye to breaking the force of these, while we are devising a protection against the scorching rays of the sun. Let me say, just here, to those who live in a windy country, that they must not expect enormous yields of honey, though the prairies may abound in honey-producing flowers, because, during rather strong breezes, the bees cannot be on the wing, but must necessarily remain in the shelter of their hives.

Our attention should next be directed to the convenient distance of the apiary from the house, and also from bee-pasturage. It should not be located in an isolated spot, especially if we intend to allow natural swarming during the first part of our experience in bee-keeping. If this is our intention, we must select a place that can be easily and frequently observed from the house. Even in case we practice artificial swarming, the hives should be near the dwelling, in order that the tired farmer, busy housekeeper, or whoever has the bees in charge, may not find it inconvenient to pay the apiary frequent visits of observation, as well as those of thorough investigation. For, although bees will not brook too frequent disturbances, the bee-keeper should not approach the other extreme by leaving them too much to themselves. In choosing a place near the house, we must see that it is one not liable to be molested by horses, or other domestic animals. I have never heard of poultry interfering with the bees, excepting in one instance. A neighbor of ours discovered last summer one of her ducks seated near the entrance of a hive, quietly receiving the insects in her capacious mouth as they flew from the hive in search of liquid sweets, unconscious of the dangerous proximity of this new enemy. To guard against this, the hives should have a sufficient elevation from the ground. The rear or side is a better location for bees than the front part of the yard, for the reason that it is undesirable to have visitors annoyed by them. The distance of hives from bee-pasturage is more important than is commonly supposed. If the principal pasturage is a few miles distant, it is very evident that the bees will be exposed to greater danger of being lost and disabled than if the distance be less, and this would necessarily keep down the working force in the hives.

The direction in which the hives should face is another point that we must consider. It is advantageous in our climate to have them so placed that the rays of the sun in the morning may rest upon the fronts of the hives, and call the bees out early to their daily labors. Langstroth advises that they be given a southeastern exposure in the Northern and Middle States. ELLA.

DIED.

HARTMANN—On Friday, the 23d inst., by an accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Pittsburgh, Amanda, the beloved daughter of Rev. Joseph Hartmann, D. D., pastor of the Saint Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral from Epiphany Church, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets, on Monday the 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH—At Kenwood, March 24, of scarlet fever Mabel Maud, only daughter of Dr. L. H. and Hattie N. Smith, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral at the residence of the parents on Lake avenue, on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Dress Artificial Hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 8, 1872. Tickets sold by J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685, Post Office, New York.

Take Care of Your Health and that of your children, and use no other cure for Coughs, Colds, etc., except that standard remedy, *Madame Porter's Cough Balsam*. It is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as being the most reliable preparation ever used; it is particularly adapted to lung and throat affections in children. Try one bottle.

Delicate Creatures.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice, to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment considers a fair skin, like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be acquired. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms, and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and a gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands, and arms, by this delightful preparation.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 BISHOP-COURT, FIRST STREET EAST OF Union Park—One suite of unfurnished and one furnished room; also one suite on the 1st of April, and two suites on the 1st of May, with board; house first-class.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—TRANSIENT LODGING, 50 cents; meals, 25 cents; board, $5. One block from the river; West Side. First-class tables.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FOUR GENTLEMEN can find good board, and pleasant rooms.

240 WEST MADISON-ST., THIRD FLOOR—Furnished rooms to rent with board; also first-class table board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—With board, back parlor, with bay window. Call Monday.

BOARDERS WANTED IN AURORA. A PLEASANT home in a private family; large rooms, closets, &c.; a large yard filled with shade and fruit trees. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 938.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are neither boarders nor children. Price no object. Address E 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON the South Side; no objection to going out some distance; private family preferred. Address I & J 26, 409 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR the summer, in Evanston or Hyde Park, for family of gentleman, wife, nurse, and three small children. Address, stating terms and location, G 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EVANSTON, for a man, wife, two children, and nurse. Address RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 124 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Real estate and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney. 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Original Cheap Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

WANTED—BIDS FOR BUILDING THREE passenger wagons. For particulars address A. J. MARTIN, P. O. Box 168.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF SCRAP-IRON AND scrap steel. Address MALONEY & LANAHAN, 266 and 268 Penn-st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Reference in Chicago, E. R. PINCHO, agent and rolling mill men.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND brick of a superior quality. Two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of July next, and two hundred and fifty thousand delivered on the cars at Adrian on the 1st day of August next. Reference: James Curtis, Superintendent Lake Superior & Michigan Southern Railroad at Adrian. A. S. BERRY.

I HAVE FOR SALE 250,000 BEST BUILDING brick. Call and see sample at 183 Green-st.

J. B. SMITH & CO., DEALER IN BUILDING sand. A large supply constantly on hand. Sold in large or small quantities. Contracts made to supply builders for the season. Office and dock in rear of Union Central Block, just north of Madison street bridge.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENAMELED GLOVEFASTENER, coming from the Church of the Epiphany, Throop-st., north on Elizabeth-st. to West Washington-st. east to Ann-st. Anyone returning it to 339 West Washington-st., will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM THE FARM OF M. T. BROWN, On the C. B. & Q. R. R., Lysle Station, 22 miles from Chicago, on Wednesday morning, the 20th of March, 1872, about daylight, one large dark brown Horse, about 9 years old, hollow back, carries a high head, and has an easy gait; on one of the front feet there is a little white spot, no shoes; was taken away by a man employed on the farm, named Martin, an Irishman, short of stature, and thick, with a red face and dark eyes. When he went away he had on a snuff colored overcoat, cap and blue overalls. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse, and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the thief with return of the horse. Information may be sent to M. T. Brown, Lysle Station, or to RICHARD EDWARDS, 36 North Halsted-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL CONTRACT to erect for the wholesale trade, a first-class 5-story brick building, in one or two stores, by the 1st of September next, and finish same to suit occupants, on corner lot fronting north 90 feet on Monroe-st and adjoining alley, by 100 feet or more on Fifth-av fronting east. The stores will be furnished with steam elevator, heating apparatus, etc. Said lot is also for sale. Apply at office 45 South Desplaines-st. J. M. WILLIAMS.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x125 feet, and 22x125 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—DOCKS AT THE NORTH END OF Rush-st. bridge for one or a term of years. JOHN MATTOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—25 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twentieth, for a term of years. JOHN MATTOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, unfurnished, by a first-class family, consisting of gentleman, wife, and servant, on the South Side, east of State-st., west of South Park-av., north of Thirty-second-st. All answers must state exact location, and rent per month. Address, J. D. FLINT, 1360 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE SHOP SUITable for galvanized iron cornice works by F. J. EMERY & BRO., 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side, south of Twelfth-st. and north of Twenty-fourth. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ARE THERE ANY houses or stores for rent in the city? If so, please call and have them rented. Rents collected, &c. D. COLE & SON, house agents, 183 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BOOTS, SHOES, OR other merchandise, my fruit farm on lake shore, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich. A large crop can be relied on this season. For particulars, address E. S. STEWART, St. Joseph, Mich.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. H. NICHOLS, No. 164 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

Cottage, 7 rooms, and barn, with lot, on Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, cheap if taken at once.

Cottage, 6 rooms, with lot, 25x125, on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st., $4,500.

Cottage and lot on Tyler-st., near Robey, $2,000.

Cottage and lot, 27x125, on Jackson, near Campbell-av. Terms very easy.

Cottage on West Lake-st., near Lincoln, $1,000.

Cottage on Ashland-av., near Park-av., $2,000.

Cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., near Robey, $2,000.

Fine 2 story house, with lot 25 feet front on Monroe-st. near Aberdeen, $12,000; easy terms.

Good 2 story house and 25 feet lot on Leavitt-st., near Jackson, $4,250; easy terms.

Good large house and 25 feet lot on Madison-st., near Ashland-av., $10,000.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x125 feet, northeast corner Kinzie and Ogden-sts.

5 lots, each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Kinzie and Oakley-sts.

100x136 feet, southwest corner of Clinton and Sebor-sts.

Easy terms; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N.E. cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 CENTRE-av., offer a large lot of houses and lots, in all parts of the West, North, and South Divisions, many of which are great bargains; and at all prices, from $1,000 up to $20,000. Some on very easy payments. Also, houses and leases. We have a large list in all parts of West, and some in South Division, prices ranging from $250 to $3,000. Parties in search of bargains or homes will be wise to secure them as quickly as possible. Every day lessens the chances. Office open evenings. Give us a call.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS 399 AND 401 Orchard-st. Gas, hot and cold water. Will sell separately or together. WM. H. BEEBE, Peshtigo Co., North Pier.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE 794 WEST WASHINGTON-st., 8 rooms and bath-room. Lot 30x125. Easy terms. WM. H. BEEBE, Peshtigo Co., North Pier.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 183 West Madison-st.—Brick house and lot, 268 Adams-st., only $8,500. Lot 50x125, on Washington, near Halsted-st. Lots outside of the fire limits. Brick house and lot corner of Page and Park-av., lot 48x132, brick barn and all improvements. Brick house and lot 24x125, corner of Sheldon and Washington-sts., barn, etc. House and lot 362 Madison-st. Brick house No. 26 Aberdeen-st., corner, barn, etc. Lot 80x125, on Jefferson, near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, EACH 25x125 FT., ON OGDEN-av., between Lake and Fulton-sts., outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE house, octagon front, all modern improvements, and lot 24x175, on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 20x175; each on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, all modern improvements, and lot 50x125; south front on Park-av. near Wood-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 9 rooms, water and gas, and lot 30x125 ft; south front on Washington-st., No. 781; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-third-st., 100 feet, by JOHN MATTOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—NINE lots, each 25x125 feet, on Elston Road, between Bradley and Sloan; easy terms to parties who wish to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION AND JEFFERSON Parks, on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., 2 new swell-front, French roof, brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, having south fronts; also, wood house, 281 Warren-av., 10 rooms. This property will be sold low, on easy payments, at better rates than high rents. Apply to J. H. BRAYNARD, 281 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, BARN, AND FURniture, 245 Forquer-st., between Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.; house contains 8 rooms, besides bathroom, buttery, closets, etc. For further particulars apply to B. L. ANDERSON, Fisk-st., near Twenty-second, in lumber district.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A new two-story and basement brick house, 78 Langley-av., near Ellis Park. J. C. M'CORD, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV. TWO LOTS ON Seeley-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Honover, Butler, Wallace Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—44 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE Limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect titles, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS ON HUBBARD, Cassitt, and Kinzie-sts., and Western-av., just outside of the fire limits, and can give easy payments to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—220 PARK-AV., MARBLE-FRONT, 12 rooms, 8 closets, all modern improvements. Lot 27x124. Brick barn. $11,000. Address Box 320, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 153 AND 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 342 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE WEST MADISON-ST. lot [offered for a few days only], nearly opposite Sherman House, between Clinton and Jefferson sts., 40x180 to alley. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE SITE FOR MANUFACTURING, with large grounds, buildings, engine, machinery, etc., side track and railroad facilities, adjoining Chicago. C. B. FIELD & CO., 416 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CLINTON-ST.—50x150 feet on Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS AND lot 24x150 on Washington-av., near Wood-st.; price $2,600. Apply to P. MURRAY, 315 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF California-av. Small payment down and $20 monthly. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN EACH DIVISION at $350, $600, $1,000, $1,600; out of fire limits. GEO. H. HESS, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 64 CENTRE-av., near corner of Adams, brick house two-story and basement, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Lot 24x125 to an alley. Good frame barn. Price $11,000; $3,000 cash, balance in eight yearly payments. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON ST. TWO-story frame house, brick cellar, and lot, No. 631 West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON LEASED LOTS AT $850, $1,200, $1,800; good chances. GEO. H. HESS, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$4,200 WILL BUY A GOOD EIGHT-room house and lot near Union Park; $1,400 cash, balance easy. Possession April 1. Best bargain in the market. GEO. H. HESS, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, SIX LOTS, south front on Division-st., bet. Paulina and Wood, close to Milwaukee-av. cars. Only $200 down; remainder in five years, with low interest. The best place in Chicago to-day for a nice row of cottages. They will be sold separate or together. Address FRED, 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT, NEAT frame cottage-house of 7 rooms, and lot 33 feet front, on corner of Walnut and Leavitt sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE ST., 30x165, NEAR Oakley. North May, 27x118, cor. alley, near Randolph. West Adams, bet. Hamilton and Leavitt, 2 lots; only $2,000 each for cash, one or both.

House and lot, 159 Walnut, near Lincoln, only $5,000, on very small payments.

House and lot, or house and lease, No. 663 West Washington-st.; half cash; choice property.

To lease, either of the vacant lots above described; also choice 30-foot lot on Park-av., near Hoyne, for a long term of years. Apply to the owner, E B BOWEN, 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, sub-cellar, all modern improvements; barn, and lot 50x180 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—204 FT. FRONT BY 109 FT. DEEP TO an alley on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av. Price, $54,900. This is the best corner for sale in Chicago. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 139 and 141 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN ST. CHARLES, ILL., A cottage house of 8 rooms, pantry, closets, cellar, barn, shrubbery, fruit, etc., with five large lots. Price, $1,500. A H, Box 111, St. Charles, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON AND NEAR Southwestern Plank Road, Harrison-st., and Robey-st.; also, on Loomis-st. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER LINCOLN, 50 feet; only $119 per foot if taken at once; worth $150. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BELDEN F. CULVER, 15 NIXON's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

Calumet-av., 68 feet, near Twenty-second-st.

Erie st., 25 feet, southeast corner State.

Superior-st., 364 feet, near Kingsbury.

North Dearborn-st., 25 feet, east front, near Chestnut.

Lake shore and Lake View lots of size to suit.

Sundry dwellings in Lake View, ranging in price from $2,000 to $25,000.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 rooms, and modern improvements, $7,500; $3,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Two story frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, very handsomely finished; all modern improvements; good barn, $9,000; quarter cash, balance, 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 483 WEST WASHINGTON-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 60x150 feet to 20 foot alley; house 42x50 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. Would take in part payment a small house and lot, balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR 30 DAYS only, by Jacob Weil & Co., 139 and 141 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement:

250 feet on the southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts, $600 a foot; one-half cash, balance on time.

40 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. by 80 feet deep to Monroe-st. Price, $32,000.

[illegible]-av., 100 feet deep, near Wells-st. $450 a foot, for only one week.

50 feet on the northwest corner of Washington-st. and Wabash-av., 108 feet deep. $54,900.

FOR SALE—$1,500 CASH WILL BUY A NICE new cottage of 4 rooms; lot 24x125 to 16 foot alley; only four blocks from street cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, and lot 25x125, south front, on Jackson-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible] CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot 25x125 to 16 feet alley, 4 blocks from street cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT 25x100 on South Sangamon-st. near Madison-st. cars; cottage has 7 good rooms, and is offered for a short time at a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x125 ON Evans-av, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts.; cottage has 5 living rooms, water, and a good locality for a home, will be offered for a few days at a sacrifice. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT $300 EACH, SOUTH SIDE, just outside the fire limits, only one-fourth cash. HENRY F. GEORGE, 356 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, at all prices, ranging from [illegible] per front foot. Some bargains. HENRY F. GEORGE, 356 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS—4 MORE of those splendid gothic cottages and lots, Nos. 305, 307, 309, 311, and 313 Clybourn-place, near Wicker Park, very cheap and on easy terms. [illegible] BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 3 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 4 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 20th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,600 to $6,000, one-fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 8 per cent interest. [illegible] C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, No. 24 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, ONLY 5½ miles from the Court House—One of the finest suburban homes in the town, a fine house, with cellar, and every convenience; excellent garden; corner lot, 145x180; price $6,000; part on five years time at 8 per cent. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 166 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $4,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 60 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through the romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are the superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 67 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT the Normal School, Englewood; streets finely graded and many fine improvements making. Address L. W. BECK, Galva, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SOME FINE lots, near the station; also acre property, in acre or half acre lots; some fine lots at Rock Island car shops. Apply to A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x180 FT. NEAR Sixty-third-st. and Grand South Park. Address S 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, 16 MILES FROM the city, on the Milwaukee Railway, one of the finest places in the West; the house is new and large, with hot and cold water, furnace, and every convenience; good carriage house and stable; 2 acres of land finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery; large orchard. Apply to N. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or THOMAS BASSETT, 160 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.; great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND ON the corner Centre-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., at a low price, by JOHN MATTOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD—$3,300 FOR NICE house and grounds; $1,000 cash, $1,300 in eighteen months, $1,100 in three years. Possession at once. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON THE new Boulevard, only four miles from the Court House. The highest ground in the city. Artesian well down; and in the immediate vicinity of the track of the new Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Dummy train will run every hour in the day. Call at my office and see plat, learn particulars, and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see for yourself. No payment asked in advance if you wish to build. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE FARM, KNOWN AS the "Stiles Farm," one mile square (640 acres), being on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, 60 miles from Chicago, in DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois. It has three houses, with barns and outbuildings, and six miles of good board fence; good land, with abundance of water; 3 fine groves of planted timber, the best in the State; convenient to 2 villages and to depot; good school-house on farm, and cheese factories adjoining; good neighborhood of New England and York State people; 3 good, young, bearing orchards; soil well adapted to grain, meadow or grazing. Will make one, two, or three good farms, and will be sold in parcels, but would prefer to sell in one tract. Terms: One-half cash; balance on long time, as wanted. I once refused $32,000; will now take $22,000. Address G. K. STILES, care E. G. STILES, Chicago. Must be sold soon.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest fruit farms in the Northwest, 1 of a mile from Marengo, McHenry County, 140 acres, fine large apple trees, all bearing and grafted with choice fruit; 200 early Richmond cherry-trees; 9 acres of strawberries and raspberries; 1 acre choice grapes; 250 standard pear trees. Orchard yielded last season 18,000 bushels of apples. Three houses, 3 good barns. Main house, 10 rooms; one of the best in the country. Stock, farming utensils, and furniture of house will be sold with farm. Will exchange for good Chicago property, improved or unimproved. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM near St. Joseph, Mich., only one-half mile from the city limits; 40 acres, all good fruit land; good brick house, large barn, carriage house, ice house, etc., etc. A choice variety of grapes, pears, peaches, apples, plums, and cherry trees, blackberries, currants, and raspberries, in good bearing condition. Price, $40,000. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE IMproved farm of 120 acres, having an orchard, house, large barn, timber, living stream of water, and everything lovely, located in Warren County, Iowa. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 119 ACRES, OF which 23 are woodland, a few miles from Davenport, Iowa. Address LAWYER, Box 173 P. O., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON North Side, for acre property, suitable for subdivision, beyond north-west limits, near station. REA & COATES, 708 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FROM 20 TO 40 ACRES of land suitable for a subdivision, near Chicago; will turn in the first money received on all sales of lots, and mortgages taken on the same, to pay for the property. Address B 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS TO SELL OR rent; full of orders; give us a call. JOHN S. BAIR & CO., 53 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS.
Houses and leases wanted.
Vacant lots wanted.
Houses to rent wanted.
Owners who want to sell, lease, or rent are invited to give us their property to handle. Commissions light, and sales guaranteed if the prices are reasonable, and terms easy. Give us written description in full. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

WANTED—IN CENTRAL OR SOUTHERN Illinois or Indiana, a farm of from 160 to 300 acres, with fine, large dwelling, handsome grounds, timber and water, with abundance of fruit, including peaches. Must be free from fever and ague, near some pleasant village or city and railroad depot. Would like to pay part in city or suburban property. Address, stating price and other particulars, X 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A TEAM OF HORSES, ONE 6 AND THE OTHER 7 years old, harness, and wagon, nearly new, for sale cheap. Call at 96 East Harrison-st.

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL AT PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 764 Michigan-av., of heavy, draft, and business driving horses.

BRICK-YARD DUMP CARTS AND HARNESS, good as new, for sale cheap. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av., and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses, carriages, and harnesses sold at auction.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and wagons constantly on hand. C. MOSHER.

DUMP CARTS AND HARNESS FOR RAILroad grading, &c., for sale cheap, also railroad tools. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT VAriety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighths and three quarter top-road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—2 TEAMS OF HEAVY HORSES; four good single drivers, at JAQUES HOTEL, 151 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FARM HARNESS, TEAM harness, truck harness, collars, bridles, halters, &c. Government Goods Depot, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE BREEDING JACK, good Kentucky stock; a sure foal getter; can be seen at Oscar Field's Sale Stable, 42 and 44, Congress-st., Chicago.

IF YOU WANT A WORK OR FINE DRIVING horse, go to M. C. WILBER'S Omaha Stables, corner of Twenty-third and State-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ISSUE OF Jamison, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary of the Bible, Bagster's Illustrated Bible, Chambers' Encyclopedia (Rev. Ed.), and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 333 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS IN EVERY town or county, to canvass on good paying articles. Call or send for circular to A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 3, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LLOYD'S MAPS. THE Republic and World map greatly enlarged and improved. New State maps. Books, charts, and pictures in great variety. New Goods—the best ever published for agents' use. Send for circulars. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 60 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL two valuable books, viz.: "Woman as Wife and Mother," and "Window Gardening." These works are needed in every household, and are meeting with a ready sale. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, FOR two household articles of great necessity in every family. Best chance ever offered to energetic persons and only small capital required. Send 25 cents for sample. MERRILL CO., 220 West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE ALL THE tools and machinery for a first-class and very profitable manufacturing business, which I propose to move here from New York City, and desire additional capital of about $10,000. I have a thoroughly practical experience of 25 years in the business, and first-class references. This is a rare opportunity, for the goods are in great demand, and no manufacturer west of Philadelphia. For an interview, please call or address SPENCERPORT, 97 Twenty-second-st. from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR $1,500, TO engage in brickmaking. I understand the business thoroughly. Have been in the business 30 years. Inquire at 263 West Tyler-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GROCERY AND wine business, with [illegible]. Apply at 1271 South Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE or retail grocery trade; business established for the last 5 years; capital required, $10,000; must be a good business man. Address A 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT HAS SOME NONcombustible and profitable article to manufacture requiring power, which I have in best business location in Chicago. Address A 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—OR LUCRATIVE situation in a banking or wholesale house, by a gentleman of thorough business qualifications, conversant with several languages, and willing to invest money or otherwise. Address HERMAN, Tribune office, 409 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man with capital to take a half interest in a very profitable manufacturing business in this city, secured by letters patent, has no competition, it is invaluable, sells at sight, costs 5 cents, sells for 50 cents. Address PALMAGE, 138 Third-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK CANvasser to sell a new and very useful book for all classes of business men, lawyers, etc. To the right man the exclusive agency will be given. Address, with references, which must be first-class, E. W. BULLINGER, 75 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm near city; wife must be a good cook and washer; liberal wages. Call on or address J. BALL, 503 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE SALESmen. Call at 1264 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED real estate house. None who is afraid of work, or who cannot give good security, need apply. Address O 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FROM $3 TO $5 PER day cash, and no risk. Call to-day, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., at Room No. 2, 547 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FREE fare over the Company's road. Apply early, at 53 South Market-st. J. P. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO CANVASS the city with an article needed in every house; steady work and a chance to make $10 to $20 a week on a capital of $2 to $5; sample to country, 25c. A. RAY, 288 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO DO GENERAL work about a hotel. Apply at Bissis House, northeast corner West Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—300 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern R. R. company work; sure pay, free fare to the company's road, no office fees. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, agent for the company, 12 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—BOY TO SELL GOODS IN CITY. Must be good salesman. Apply between 9 and 12, 537 West Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our $1.50 corn-sheller. Shells 8 bushels per hour. Rights free. $15 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 182 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARTENDER, who can bring good references; must be well acquainted in the neighborhood, and understand the restaurant business. Apply at 131 East Lake-st., and 28 Fifth av.; must speak German.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SOLICIT JOB printing, one accustomed to the business preferred. E. F. TRUAX, 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at Porter's National Telegraph College, 561 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 50 choppers; the highest wages paid. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 31 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER with $3,000 to $4,000 cash, can obtain a first-class situation and good security. Address GAGE, South Side Tribune office.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. Must understand the business and bring good references. Apply at cash desk. J. B. SHAY, 243 and 245 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST MAN IN THE GROcery business. Apply at 1371 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN ENGRAVER on wood, to go to Detroit, Michigan. Send sample of work, and state what salary wanted. Address L. H. CRUMB, Rotunda Building, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—AT THE LACON WOOLLEN MILLS, a dyer; must be capable of making fancy as well as common colors. Apply at the Lacon Woollen Mills, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—TRIMMER, HEELER, AND FINisher; steady work. 572 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER, TO TRIM INSIDE rooms. Address BUILDER, Evanston.

WANTED—THREE GOOD LATHERS AND two good plasterers, No. 44 North Franklin-st., corner of Michigan, STEVENS' carpenter shop, half past 6.

WANTED—AT THE O K SHAVING AND HAIR dressing parlor, 146 South Jefferson st., a good barber. Call for 3 days. Colored or white may apply.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS AT D. GOLDSTINE'S, 545 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKER at No. 798 Archer-av., right away; good wages and steady work.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKER, FOR A steady job; must be first-class; for general railroad, machinery, and building work. Address, by mail, MURRAY IRON WORKS, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT THE Clifton House Restaurant, corner of Halsted and Washington-st. JOHN O. GRANT.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good wages. Apply at 102 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 415 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house, at 131 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL AND cook. Apply, to-day or Monday, at 199 Park av., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 17 South Union-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first-class private families and boarding houses. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1061 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, EITHER WHITE OR COLored. Apply to-day, at 14 South Clinton-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A MILLINERY GIRL WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly. Apply at 442 South Halsted-st., corner Bunker.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE for offices, in the new brick building No. 316 South Clark-st. Possession 1st of April. Inquire in the building of C. C. OTTO.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, ON FIRST floor, 3 offices, light and airy, suitable for any first-class business. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA BLOCK, corner Washington and Franklin sts., ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Plan can be seen and offices secured by applying to WM. C. DOW, at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE LARGE FLOORS, 25x165, in brick building, 612 State-st., near Twelfth, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale purposes. Apply at WARNER'S LABORATORY, up stairs.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOORS 74 STATE-st. for wholesale rooms; well lighted front and side. Call on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 179 WEST RANdolph-st., 20x175 feet, with basement, from May 1. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 1ST FLOOR, 50x90; perfect light and in good condition, suitable for storage or light manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises. Rent $40 per month. MARTINE'S HALL, 53 and 55 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE on Madison-st., west of Fifth-av. Ready for occupancy April 25. POTWIN & CORBY, 313 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE 2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOORS OF new marble-front building 189 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, 48x90, or two rooms 23x90; elevator in rear, and steam power furnished if wanted. Best location in city. Apply on premises. F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING No. 92 SOUTH Clinton-st., 17x19, suitable for cigar store, office, or any business requiring but little room; one of the best locations on the West Side. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 59 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 437 State-st. opposite Polk-st., a good business location, two blocks from burnt district. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—NEW WAREHOUSE, 50x100, CORner Cass and Michigan-sts., for a term of years, by JOHN MATTOCKS, 323 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK STORE, 25x110 FT., near Twenty-second-st., on Wabash-av. Inquire of G. F. ARMS, at Field, Leiter & Co., wholesale.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE dry basement, centre of business, West side. State for what purpose and address T 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON THE AVENUES, ELEGANT marble houses, or sale:

1332 Prairie-av., $16,000; $500 down, $50 monthly.

1334 Prairie-av., $16,000; $1,000 down, $6,000 4 years, $8,000 10 years.

1120 Michigan-av., $15,000; $5,000 down, $6,000 4 years, $6,000 10 years.

1124 Michigan-av., $15,000; $4,000 down, $6,000 4 years, $5,000 10 years.

1477 Prairie-av., cottage, $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly.

MEARS, 1128 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. A party who can buy the furniture may address A B, Tribune branch office, Wabash-av., 3 days.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished, between Indiana and Prairie-avs., north of Twenty-ninth-st.; furnace, gas, bath-room, etc. Parlors, halls, stairs, dining-room, kitchen, and servants' room furnished. Parlor bed room carpeted. Front chamber and bed room off, reserved, with or without board. Will not rent to a large family, and none but responsible parties need answer. Rent, $100 per month in advance. Address, with full name, H 62, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 829 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Furniture for sale. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR YEARS FROM MAY 1, A first-class brick house of 14 rooms, on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-sixth st. with stable; responsible parties only need apply. Call at 470 Wabash av., office Security Life Insurance Company.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY FOR $35, THE handsome Cottage, six rooms, 1008 West Jackson-st. H. C. MOREY, 114 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st. to small family who will board two persons and also second table meals for boy. The best of references required. Address L 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE AND BARN; 10 rooms, modern improvements, on Warren-av. $600 worth of plain furniture for sale. Rent low. Possession April 1. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM AT 32 WEST Madison-st. Inquire of HAAS & POWELL.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED SUIT OF front rooms for gentlemen, at 187 Third av, second door from Polk-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or week can be had at 871 Wabash-av., above Eighteenth st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF BIG HORSES, 8 AND 7 years old, fit either for trucking or teaming, to be sold together or separate. A trial of 1 week allowed. Also, 2 bay horses, 5 and 6 years old. They are fit for buggy or expressing, and are very good travellers. One week's trial allowed. They are the property of a farmer, to be seen at the Farmers' Home, 290 State-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR household goods for cash will find a purchaser by addressing L J, 356 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS, E. O. LIGHT & Co's pianos, and Smith's American organs for sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

10 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE, prices from $100 to $250, 610 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT or for sale, on monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as collector for a wholesale house or outside work, or grain or commission house. One speaks German language and has large business and trade acquaintances. Good references given. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good business experience, who speaks the German and English languages, and is willing to make himself generally useful, in some good mercantile house. Best of references as to honesty and ability. Address R 85, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, married, in a wholesale or retail store (dry or hardware house), as clerk; has been 7 years in the business; talks both German and English, and can give the best of references. Address J K, 90 North Wells-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROcery business, by a steady young man 19 years old, who has had experience. Large salary not so much an object as a good, permanent situation. Address 9 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 25, in some wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; has a knowledge of bookkeeping. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address, J. T. care L. LOORFIELD & CO., 115 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, where he can make himself generally useful; has a good knowledge of bookkeeping and is a good penman; can give good reference. Address WM. EAVES, 568 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a retail dry goods store, one well accustomed to a store of other business. Best of reference given. Would like to engage about the 1st of May. Address FRANCIS, 568 Archer-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL carpenter foreman; understands all branches of the business. Can be seen at 160 West Van Buren-st. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OWNERS AND Architects—I want a foremanship on some large church or large building, where masonry and cutstone is used, as I am a practical stonecutter and mason. I have had 25 years' practice in New York City, and Milwaukee, Wis., bossing and contracting. I can give good references. Address Robert McKELVEY, 403 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS housekeeper in the city or country. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1061 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; sash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "No. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, with sample room attached, in one of the finest towns in the West, for sale; business established, good reasons for selling. Inquire of C. H. SWAIN, 86 and 88 Jackson-st.

A HOUSE AND LEASE WITH STOCK OF GROceries for sale. Also, a team of match horses, good for either working or carriage purposes. To be sold decidedly cheap. Inquire at 1459 State-st., corner Thirty-second.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, NOW doing a good business. Apply at 184 West Twelfth-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE, FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, paved streets, first-class neighborhood. Trade all cash. West Side. Address FREIBERGER, 218 Third av.

HOTEL TO LET—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAHA, Nebraska. Best hotel west of Chicago. Contains 70 rooms. Possession immediately. For particulars, terms, &c., address SETH W. HALE, 21 Broad-st., New York, or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in Chicago, with house and lease for four years; ground rent paid till 1876, with all the conveniences for butchering purposes. For particulars inquire of WALL & JAEGER, No. 3 Haymarket square, Randolph-st.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS FOR SALE—splendid opening, being the only one, and our mineral spring attracts thousands of strangers here. Ill-health cause of change. E. & C. MERCER, Spring Lake, Mich.

OUR WHOLESALE WINE, LIQUOR, AND rectifying business, established 1853, for sale, with lease of store for any convenient time. STEPHANI BROTHERS, 128 West Randolph-st.

SMALL HOTEL, WITH LARGE BUSINESS. Price $4,000, one-third in hand; 120 miles from Chicago. Address Box 460, Bloomington, Ill.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class grocery and provision store for sale at a great bargain. For particulars inquire at 305 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 217 West Lake-st.

TO EDITORS AND PRINTERS—THE ADVERtiser has a large amount of work, and is desirous of establishing a weekly paper for general circulation; will invest $10,000 or more if he can get the personal assistance in the person of a first-class practical printer and editor, who will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 cash in the enterprise. None need apply unless they have the means or material, and thorough knowledge of the business, as this is a rare opportunity for a splendid business. Apply to L H, Tribune office.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD BE PLEASED TO sell an interest in his business, which has been established for over ten years in Chicago. He will guarantee it safe and profitable. The money received will be used to put up a building for the firm, on ground owned by the advertiser. About one-half of the building could be rented, from which a profitable revenue would be obtained, part of which could be expended to repurchase furniture and machinery. The business is large and permanent, without competition. The advertiser has already made a large amount of money, which he has invested in real estate in various parts of this city. No person need apply unless [illegible]. From $20,000 to $40,000, and of strict moral and business habits and unexceptionable references given. Apply for 10 days, to B 20, Tribune office.

VALUABLE COAL WORKS NEAR PITTSburgh, Pa. The property of the Whitestown Coal and Mining Company, situate on the Pan Handle Railroad, 25 miles west of Pittsburgh, consisting of the land upon which their works, dwellings, &c., are located. Also lease of 200 acres choice coal, having 22 dwellings for miners, 15 eight-wheeled hopper cars, engine and boiler, mules, pit cars, 2,500 feet of siding attached to railroad, in which the coal is mostly shipped; and everything necessary for the prosecution of the works, which are now in active operation. The whole of this valuable property will be offered at public sale at the Court House in Washington County, Pa., on April 10, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. For further information address JOHN CROFT, Commercial Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 150 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $600 monthly. Safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 110 W. Madison-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

AYRES & KOFF, 541 WABASH-AV., HAVE money to loan on city property in sums of $1,000 or $10,000.

CLAIMS AGAINST M. P. STONE & CO. bought and sold. Money to loan on secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 South Canal-st., up stairs.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates, made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 4, n. w. cor. Canal and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON PROPERTY WITHIN or adjoining the city limits. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 32.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, furniture, houses, and other chattels. J. Q. WATSON, Room 4, northwest corner of Canal and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. Fine collection of same for sale cheap, at 9 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, by MATTOCKS & MASON, 323 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—$100,000 ON CHICAGO BUSINESS residences, or acre property; also on farm property in Illinois. Money ready and no vexatious delays. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—REGISTERED TOWN OR COUNTY bonds of railroads now in operation. Call on or address Room 16, Central Union Building.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO securities for long or short time. Secured notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

$80,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTLY on Chicago real estate, mortgages, &c., two $10,000, one $5,000 mortgage for sale, secured by $90,000 worth of real estate near hand. TAYLOR & SMITH, Real Estate and loans, 408 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

ATTENTION BRICK AND LUMBER MANUfacturers—I will sell a superior 15-horse power engine, new, for brick or lumber. JAMES A. COWLES, 63 Hubbard court.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—IF MR. ROGERS Matthews, who left Montreal, Canada, about 4 years ago, will call at Mr. Fountain's, No. 33 O'Brien-st., he will find something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM OR ERNEST JAMESON—Uncle Walker at Madison House.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. BARNES WISHES TO see William Bennett she will please call at 72 East Kinzie-st., by stairs.

PERSONAL—BORN, SIR, IN A LAND OF FREEdom. Meet the person to whom you wrote on the 14th and 15th, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 6th of April next. Answer by letter directed as before.

FOR SALE.

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